The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1873. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Two other Vessels Save Passengers.

The brig Marine Saves 46—The bark Eliza 50, and the bark Saxony 5.

Total Reported Saved One Hundred and One.

Leaving as Lost, Five Hundred and Twenty-Five.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE TREASURE.

Statement of Henry H. Childs.

In consequence of the reprehensible conduct of the managers of some of the Southern telegraphic lines, we are unable to present as many particulars of the loss of the *Central America* as we had reason to anticipate. Our agent states that a full report of the disaster was ready for transmission, but those in charge of the lines refused to keep them open, although an arrangement that they should do so had previously been made.

The first dispatch received from Norfolk, yesterday, afforded a little additional information. By it we learned that the bark *Eliza* had arrived in Hampton Roads, a few miles from Norfolk, Va., with *fifty* passengers on board; that all the officers of the *Central America* had perished, except JAMES M. FRASER, second officer, and that twenty-six women and children had been rescued by a brig, the name of which was not given. It added that the engineer, GEORGE R. ASHBY, had deserted the ship in a boat—the only desertion yet reported. Former expectations as to the loss of the treasure were confirmed. Another dispatch gave us the name of the brig that had saved twenty-six women and children and twenty men, together with some of the names. She proved to be the brig *Marine*, bound for the port of New-York. More cheering news arrived soon afterwards from Savannah, to the effect that the bark *Saxony* had just arrived there with *five* of the *Central America's* passengers on board; which, together with the names of a few of the saved is all that had been received at 1 o'clock this morning.

NUMBER OF LOST AND SAVED.

From all sources we have the following figures of the lost and saved:

By bark *Eliza*	50
By brig *Marine*	46
By bark *Saxony*	5
Total saved	101

which, subtracted from the whole number reported as having on board, gives the following remainder of lost:

Number on board *Central America*	626
Whole number saved	101
Total lost	525

NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

Of those who are lost it is not probable that a complete list will be had until the arrival of the next steamer from California. The names we have, are as follows:

SAVED BY THE BARK ELISE.

Capt. Thos. W. Badger,	A. Y. Easton,
E. L. Brown,	O. Harvey,
Joseph H. Bass,	Thomas McNevin,
William A. Osborn,	L. W. Folins,
W. Chase,	J. C. Taylor,
C. Agale,	H. Holland,
W. F. Fletcher,	Wm. Ede,
Charles A. Vose,	R. Casey,
J. W. Casey,	John W. Crafts,
Henry A. Russell,	Jacob Juencer,
Henry Hartman,	John McCaber,
J. Birch,	J. A. Forester,
E. P. Malone,	J. V. Clark,
John D. Ewen,	H. T. G. Connor,
Julius Stetson,	F. A. Walls,
Benj. S. Colwell,	George Bruen,
S. Colwell,	Benj. Sayer,
John George,	Edward Moore,
B. M. Lee,	James Jackson,
Charles Read.	

SAVED BY THE BARK SAXONY AT SAVANNAH.

Henry H. Childs, of the firm of Childs & Dougherty, of New-York.

Jabez Howe, of the firm of Howe & Co., San Francisco.

George W. Loot, of Maine.

Adolph Fredrick, San Francisco.

Robert Ridley.

SAVED BY THE BRIG MARINE.

Mrs. Badger,	Mrs. Eaton,
Mrs. Browne,	Mrs. Harvey,
Mrs. Birch,	Mrs. Connor.

OFFICERS SAVED.

James M. Fraser, Second officer.

Henry Keeler, Second Assistant Engineer.

FIREMEN SAVED.

John Jones, J. McCarty.

COOKS SAVED.

A. B. Holcomb, saloon cook.

H. Hendlerburgh, ship's cook.

Tim McHugh.

If the above are all of the officers and crew saved, we have the following lost:

OFFICERS AND CREW LOST.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, Commander.	James T. Tennison, M. D., Surgeon.
Chas. M. Van Rensselaer, 1st officer.	W. H. Hall, ship store-keeper.
Chas. A. Myers, 3d officer.	John Black, boatswain.
R. W. Hill, purser.	

ENGINEERS.

George R. Ashby, chief.	Dan'l McDonald, 4th ass't.
John [illegible], 1st assistant.	Wm. Jones, 4th assistant.
Geo. Buddington, 3d ass't.	Joseph Clark, 4th assist't.

SEAMEN.

Finley Fraser,	Richard Reed.
Robert Long,	Samuel Lawrence.
David Raymond,	Edward Brown.
Francis Waters,	Thos. Parker.
James Clark,	Wm. Jackson.
James Travers,	Jas. McLane.
John Davison,	Timothy McEvaen.
Frederick Brewer,	Chas H. Boyd.

FIREMEN.

Morgan Badgeley,	Patrick Carr.
Martin Hyde,	George Stewart.
Alexander Grant,	John Davosey.
Bernard Conckling,	Edward Doyle.
John Smith,	Henry Hetherington.
John Clark.	

COAL PASSERS.

Patrick Harris,	Bartley McCarty,
John McConnin,	John Gillespie,
Arnold Bell,	Richard Bell,
James Norris,	Christopher Callam,
Herman Yager.	

ASHMEN.

Patrick Ryans,	John Banks,
John Keirnelty,	James Brannan.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Wm. Wigglesworth, store-keeper.	James Yancey, steerage steward.
E. L. McBride, steward.	John Patterson, butcher.
Lacy Dawson, stew'rdess.	Wm. McLellan, baker.

WAITERS.

James Breslin,	Wm. Stevens,
Eli Clem Eris, (Clemens,)	Henry Holcombe,
Bartlett Gaynor,	James Henry,
Cyprian Nelson,	George Wilson,
Samuel Nelson,	Peter Kelley,
John August,	John Blue,
John Brown,	Richard Painter,
William Perkins,	Philip Poher, silverman.
John S. [illegible],	Wm. Myers, [illegible].
Michael Dowd,	Elias Bare, pantryman.
Patrick Carroll.	Elias Libbey, pantryman.
Archibald McBeath.	John Young, pantryman.

COOKS.

John Prattis.	Isaac Prattis.
John Haney.	James West.
John White.	Chas. Cornell, scullion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Sarvant, porter.	Richard Gilbert, officers' mess boy.
Chas. Pennington, porter.	
Wm. Garretson, Captain's man.	William Flyn, firemen's mess boy.
Jacob D. Gillead, barber.	Isaac Nash, water closet.

THE TREASURE INSURANCE.

The following list, in the absence of the manifest, is based partly on the amounts which usually came, of late, to the respective parties:

Consignees.	Amounts.	Underwritten.
American Exchange Bank	$360,000	In New-York.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	300,000	In London.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200,000	In London.
W. Hoge & Co.	140,000	In London.
Robb, Hallet & Co.	180,000	In London.
Howland & Aspinwall	110,000	In London.
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50,000	In London.
Sundry Consignees	350,000	In N.Y. & Boston
Philadelphia Consignees	100,000	In Philadelphia.
Total shipment	$1,600,000	

Of which, in New-York, $550,000; London, $950,000; Philadelphia, $100,000.

The policies of the American Exchange Bank are one-fourth each, in the Atlantic, Sun and Great Western, and one-eighth each in the Union and Pacific. The policies of WELLS, FARGO & Co. are with the Royal Marine, Indemnity Mutual, Royal Exchange, and London officers. Those of ROBB, HALLETT & Co., with the Alliance and Indemnity offices of London. The policies of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were effected through the Union Bank of London. W. HOGE & CO., HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and W. T. COLEMAN & CO. are insured at LLOYD'S. Of the miscellaneous consignees, $350,000, we are not particularly advised; assuming, however, that all are covered either in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The loss of the mails will postpone the presentation of the drafts made against the gold until about the 29th or 30th inst., on the arrival of the packet of the 5th September with the duplicates.

The following is a brief obituary of

LIEUTENANT WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., LATE COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

The most valuable life lost by the recent disaster is probably that of Lieut. WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, U. S. N., late Commander of the ill-starred *Central America*. Lieut. HERNDON was a man of gifted intellect and resolute will. Modest and retiring in manner, it required a close observer or an intimate friend to discover all the rare qualities he possessed. His courage—the calm, deliberate, enduring courage of a truly brave man—has been conspicuous on many occasions. He has been tried severely, and was never found wanting. Those who knew him well want no assurance that he never quitted his ship while there was one fellow-creature to be saved,—and that, as far as can be conjectured, he stood upon her deck, as she reeled down into the depths of the ocean, unappalled himself by the calamity that has so startled the nation. We are not using the language of empty adulation—we have Lieutenant HERNDON's past life before us and the further fact that *twenty-six women and children were saved in a boat* proves conclusively that he did his duty right manfully, and, to the last, had control over himself as well as over his crew. We do not permit ourselves to hope that the gallant commander has been saved; it were impossible, except by some such miraculous interposition of Providence as that which rescued Captain LUCE, after he sunk with the *Arctic's* wreck.

Captain WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and was the son of DABNEY HERNDON, Esq., a highly respected citizen of that place. He was born Oct. 25, 1813, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, 43 years of age, twenty-eight of which he had spent in the service of his country. He entered the Navy as a midshipman at the age of fifteen. His first voyage was to the Pacific, in the old frigate *Guerriere*. This cruise took three years. The next three years he spent in the Mediterranean, in the *Constellation*, and afterwards made a third cruise to the coast of Brazil. At this time he was attached to the *Independence*. About the time of his return the Florida war broke out, and a number of officers in the Navy volunteered for the service. Among them was young HERNDON, who was placed in command of a brig at Indian Key. With his men he often penetrated the Everglades in boats, driving the Indians from the recesses of the swamps into the arms of the troops on the shore. In this difficult service, and on the coast, he remained two years. On his return he was attached to the National Observatory at Washington, then under the charge of his brother-in-law, Lieut. MAURY. Here he remained three years. This service he found more arduous than life at sea, as he was often necessarily engaged all night in making astronomical observations. During the Mexican war he applied for orders, and was appointed to the frigate *Cumberland*. He proceeded to Norfolk, and had embarked, when his destination was changed. Commodore PERRY, then in the Gulf, had applied to the Department to send out to him an active and intelligent officer, who could speak the Spanish language, to be placed in command of a small steamboat to pass between the American squadron and the troops on shore, the Secretary of the Navy immediately designated Lieut. HERNDON for the post, and he was transferred to the *Iris*, and sailed to join Commodore PERRY. In this small vessel he remained till the close of the war, often performing tasks of much difficulty and danger, but with uniform skill and success. At the close of the war he returned to Washington, and spent another year at the Observatory.

It was in the exploration of the Amazon, during the years 1851 and 1852, that Lieut. HERNDON chiefly distinguished himself; or rather, it was in the performance of this service that he is more widely known. He was selected "for this most important and delicate duty"—so his letter of instructions ran—because "it would call for the exercise of all those high qualities and attainments that he possessed." The object of the expedition was to obtain every information relating to the valley and river of the Amazon, including the entire basin or water-shed drained by that river and its tributaries. Lieutenant HERNDON's observations were to extend not only to the present condition of that valley, with regard to the navigability of its streams, but to the number and condition, both industrial and social, of its inhabitants; their trade and products; its climate, soil and productions; and also to its capacities for cultivation, and to the character and extent of its undeveloped commercial resources, whether of the field, the forest, the river, or the mine. At the time he received these instructions, Lieutenant HERNDON was on board the *Vandalia*, then at Lima, in Peru, and from that point he was directed to cross the Cordillera and explore the Amazon from its source to its mouth.

Lieutenant HERNDON entered upon the duties of his new mission with spirit and enthusiasm. To prepare himself for the expedition he spent four or five months in researches in Chili and Peru. He then left the Pacific coast, and ascended to the crest of the Andes, and from thence descended the Atlantic slope until he reached the head-waters of the Amazon, which, at four thousand miles distant from its mouth, is but a muddy stream, known as the Huallaga. Lieutenant HERNDON traveled the entire distance, from the head-waters of canoe navigation to Para, in an open boat. It occupied him eleven months; and his report to the Government, embodying a faithful and modest account of his journey, should be read by every one interested in the development of the unbounded resources of the mightiest river in the world.

On his return to the United States, Lieut. HERNDON was for some months in Washington, engaged in the preparation of his work on the Amazon, which was published by the Government.

After this labor was completed he was ordered to the *San Jacinto*, then designed to cruise in the Baltic, during the presence there of the Allied fleets. But some accident occurring to her machinery she put into Southampton. This ship was ordered to convey Mr. SOULE, who had been forbidden to pass through France, from Calais to Spain. On the return of the *San Jacinto* to the United States, Lieut. HERNDON was transferred to the *Potomac*, under Commodore PAULDING, but was soon after placed in command of the *George Law*. This was about two years ago. These California steamers, carrying United States Mails, are required by law to be under the command of officers of the Navy, and Lieut. HERNDON was chosen for the responsible post. The name of the *George Law* was, only a few weeks ago, changed to that of the *Central America*, the loss of which is now mourned by thousands of hearts.

Lieut. HERNDON was married 20 years since to an estimable lady of Virginia. His wife and an only daughter survive.

He was of a slight figure, but of an intrepid spirit. He was as gentle as he was brave. In the Navy he was universally beloved. In all quarrels between officers, he was known as a peacemaker. He never made an enemy. For fifteen years he had been a member of the Episcopal Church. He often read the service on board his ship, and the humblest sailor was not committed to the deep without the burial service read over his remains by his captain.

SAFETY OF THE AGENT'S SON.

Mr. RAYMOND, the General Agent of the Company to whom the *Central America* belonged, was very much concerned for the safety of his son, on Thursday night. The young man graduated at the Polytechnic School, in Brooklyn, a short time ago, and left here for a pleasure trip in the *Illinois*, when she made her last passage out. It was expected that he would return in the *Central America*, and when her loss became known to his family, there was, of course, great anxiety to learn whether he had been on board, which was not relieved until last evening, when Mr. RAYMOND received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. A. J. EASON, who was on the *Central America*, informing him that his son was not a passenger.

SCENE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of yesterday there was a large and anxious throng at the office of the Company to which the *Central America* belonged, at the corner of Warren and West streets. The visitors comprised mainly those who had friends on board the steamer, or expected some of their friends had taken passage in her. The greatest anxiety was to learn the exact list of passengers. One had inquiries to make about a father on board, another a mother, another a brother or a sister, and an occasional one sought information of an absent lover. Being informed that no list of names could be furnished, the anxiety of the crowd then turned itself to the particulars of the telegraphic dispatches received from time to time by Mr. ROBERTS relative to the disaster. A large portion of the crowd—such was their eagerness to learn the latest intelligence—lingered about the office till the hour of closing. The clerks gave all the information they could, and the crowd eagerly laid hold of any fact inciting to hope or encouragement.

During the afternoon Commodore VANDERBILT visited the office to inquire into the particulars of the disaster as far as it was possible to give them. He expressed his deep sympathy for the passengers on the ill-fated steamer, and commiserated the Company for the heavy pecuniary loss entailed upon them by her loss.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The excitement about town, as might be expected, was very great immediately the full force of the disaster made itself felt in the street. In restaurants, counting rooms and offices, nothing was talked of but the loss of the *Central America*. "Why, she was the old *George Law*, a condemned ship, totally unseaworthy," everybody exclaimed, and very indignant were the speakers that, under a change of name, she should have been imposed upon the public as a worthy sea-going craft. "There has nothing been known like it since the sinking of the *Arctic*," others exclaimed. "And, in view of the loss of specie, this is even a worse calamity, occurring as it does during the present pressure on the money market."

The newspaper offices were crowded by parties who had relations or friends on board anxious to learn if any additional news had been received. The bulletins on the news offices were besieged by excited crowds. In Wall-street the news fell with a less stunning effect than might have been expected; but still the depression of spirits, if not of stocks, was very great. It is, however, the general opinion that no immediate pressure will ensue from the large loss of specie. That such a misfortune should have occurred, so soon after the late panic, was acknowledged to have a very calamitous foreshadowing.

As the day wore on, and the news was more widely circulated, the excitement yet more largely increased, spreading to those classes which usually care little for mere news. The mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, of the crew, hurried in their everyday working apparel, and with no attempt at adornment, to the newspaper offices to learn when later intelligence was expected. "Was it true that all the crew were lost?" "If not, who were the rescued? Was this, that or the other man among them?" Until midnight and later, the TIMES office was visited by those who had relatives on board, their faces blanched with apprehension, utterly unable to repress their tears.

Generally, among men of intelligence, it was believed that the loss of life would not be so very serious as the first report indicated. We wish we could extend the hope that in that tempestuous sea, there was much probability of any large portion of the passengers or crew surviving in boats or on rafts, but we do not ourselves share that expectation.

The arrival at this port of the *Empire City*, due about noon to-day, will place us in possession of many important facts connected with the fate of the *Central America*, and of her passengers and crew.

THE RESCUE BY THE BARK ELISE.

The Hamburg bark *Elise* is commanded by Capt. NEILSON, and is a regular Hamburg packet. The consignee is doubtful as to the identity of this vessel with the bark named as having the forty rescued passengers of the *Central America* on board—and yet it is possible; the only reason against this hypothesis is the fact that she should fall in so far to the southward in coming from Hamburg. The *Elise* sailed from Hamburg on the 16th of August for New-York, with passengers and a cargo of general merchandise. She had on board 101 adults, 26 children and 14 infants when she left Hamburg. It is about time for her to be due at this port.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

If this is the Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. NEILSON, she is *the same vessel* which brought to this port a part of *the passengers and crew of the ill-fated French steamer Lyonnais*, having picked up sixteen of her rescued passengers in a boat, after they had been exposed nine days to the rigors of Winter and famishment. For his humane conduct on this occasion, Capt. NEILSON received handsome testimonials from the consignees, and the Consul-General of France, in the shape of money and a silver speaking-trumpet, &c.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We understand that at a meeting of the Underwriters of the City, it was determined, in the event of its being ascertained that the treasure by the *Central America* was lost, upon the receipt of proper proofs, that the Insurance Companies should hold themselves in readiness to discount at once any claims that may arise under policies which have been taken out in offices in this City. The duplicate bills of lading will be received by the steamer due on the 25th inst., so that, in case of loss, the only inconvenience by those to whom remittances were made by this conveyance, and insured in New-York, will be the delay of a few days in the realization of their means. This prompt action on the part of the Insurance Companies is deserving of all praise, as it will do much toward the alleviation of the effect of this blow upon the money market of this City.

As to the amount on board the *Central America*, it is believed that it is confined to the shipment from San Francisco, reported by telegraph to be about sixteen hundred thousand dollars. The correctness of the report of a large shipment at Havana is discredited. It originated from a telegraphic dispatch received by one of the large houses here, that a certain amount had been sent to them from Havana by the *Catawba*, arrived at Charleston, another amount by the *Central America*, &c., summing up in the aggregate $125,000. Now as shipments of specie for New-York are not made by way of Charleston, as it would involve the payment of double freights and double insurances, it is inferred that the remittances by the *Catawba* were in bills of exchange, no express intimation to the contrary having been made in the dispatch that those by the *Central America* are of the same character.

The larger amount of the loss will fall upon the foreign insurance companies, probably fully two-thirds, and the reclamation to be made from them will form a basis upon which to draw bills of exchange, and thus stand as an equivalent for the shipment of specie to the same amount. It is believed that our own insurance companies are liable for about five hundred thousand dollars. Their losses will certainly not exceed this sum, and as the companies have all been transacting a very successful business during the year, they are abundantly able, at the present time, to meet the obligations arising from this calamity without serious inconvenience, or at all impairing their means for the successful transaction of their business as underwriters.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA NOT INSURED.

We learn from Mr. KIRBY, of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' office, that there is no insurance on the *Central America*. The Company have never insured any of their steamers, preferring to save the money for themselves, which they would be obliged to expend in insurance policies and take the chances of shipwreck and other losses. Upon the specie and freight there were insurances, of course, the insurances having been effected by the shippers.

The *Central America* is the third steamer this Company have lost. In August, 1853, the *Cherokee* was burned at her wharf in this City, and was a total loss. In December, 1855, the *Crescent City* run on Minatitlan Reef, near Nassau, N.P., and was also a total wreck. No passengers of the latter steamer, it will be remembered, were lost, and most of the freight was saved.

A PASSENGER SAVED AFTER HAVING BEEN SIX HOURS ON THE WATER.

We are indebted to Mr. A. ARNOUX for the following dispatch from his brother-in-law, Mr. H. H. CHILDS, of this City, announcing his safety:

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *Central America* sunk on the 12th. Five hundred persons went down with her. I swam *six hours*, and was finally rescued by the bark *Ellen* and transferred to the bark *Saxony*, bound for this place. I have lost everything; shall leave by the next train or boat. H. H. CHILDS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The above lists will be materially altered when we shall have received a full report, which we expect to do, in time for our first Evening Edition.

From the Association Agent—Telegraphic Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

At an early hour this forenoon the agent of the New-York Associated Press at Norfolk, was despatched to Hampton Roads, to collect from the rescued passengers every incident connected with the late terrible disaster, and at the same time the Petersburg and Norfolk Telegraph Line was requested to hold open at the Association's expense, until the return of the special reporter from Hampton Roads—notwithstanding which the line was closed at about the usual time (9 o'clock) this evening—thus depriving us of the possibility of obtaining any further particulars from Hampton Roads to-night.

POSTSCRIPT.

TWO AND A HALF OCLOCK, A. M.

LATE AND IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

Statement of Henry H. Childs, one of the Passengers on the Central America.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AUGUSTA, Friday, Sept. 18.

The following is the statement of HENRY H. CHILDS:

"I left Havana in the steamship *Central America* for New-York on Sept. 8. The weather was delightful, and the sea calm on the passage from Aspinwall. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havana fresh westerly breezes sprung up. On the following morning the wind blew very strong, the gale continuing to increase in violence as the day advanced. At night there was no abatement in the fury of the gale, and it commenced raining in torrents. On Thursday it blew a hurricane, the sea running very high.

On Friday the storm raged fearfully. At 11 o'clock in the morning of this day it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung aleak and was making water fast. A line of men was immediately formed, and they went to work bailing out the water from the engine rooms, the fires having already been extinguished. We gained on the water so much that we were able to get up steam again, but we held it but a few minutes, and then it stopped forever.

Bailing continued, however, and was kept up in all parts of the ship until she finally went down.

During Friday night the water gained gradually, but all on board being in pretty good spirits, they worked to the best of their ability, feeling that when the morning came, they possibly might speak some vessel, and thus be saved. The fatal Saturday came at last, but brought nothing but increased fury in the gale. Still we worked on, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm lulled a little, and the clouds broke away. Hope was renewed, and all now worked like giants. At 4 P. M. we spied a sail, and fixed guns and placed our flag at half-mast. It was seen, and the brig *Marine* of Boston bore down upon us. We then considered safety certain.

She came near us and we spoke to her and told our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, in the only three boats saved, placed all the women and children, and they were safely put on board the brig. As evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail which responded to our call and came near us. Captain HERNDON told our condition and asked them to lay by and send a boat as we had none left. She promised to do so, but that was the last we saw of her except at a distance which grew greater and greater every moment.

At 7 o'clock we saw no possibility of keeping afloat much longer, although we all felt that if we could do so until morning all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck of the vessel, and then all hope faded away. Life-preservers were now supplied to all, and we sent up two rockets, when a tremendous sea swept over us, and the steamer in a moment went down. I think some four hundred or four hundred and fifty souls were launched upon the ocean, at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this time had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went as the waves took us.

There was nothing, or very little, said except that each one cheered his fellow-comrade on. Courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for this space of time none had drowned but three who could not swim because exhausted. After this, gradually one by one passed away to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from two vessels we had spoken soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence—"and what better trust could you or I ask for?"

I saw my comrades sink fast, and at 1 o'clock that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I heard, however, shouts from all that could do so, that were not far from me, but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, which I judged to be about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage I struck out for the vessel, and reached it when nearly exhausted, and they drew me on board of it by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian bark from Belize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board of her some three of my comrades, and at 9¼ o'clock next morning we had 40 noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved.

We strayed about the place until we thought that all alive had been rescued, and then set sail. We found the bark short of provisions and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves, and at noon on Sunday we spoke the American bark (the *Saxony*) bound for Savannah, which supplied us with provisions, and took five of us on board. Our names are:—

R. H. Ridley, of Maine.

Jabez Howes, of San Francisco.

Samuel W. Look, of Maine.

Adolph Frederick, of San Francisco.

Henry H. Childs, of New-York.

The Norwegian bark set sail for Charleston with the balance of the forty-nine passengers, whose names unfortunately I cannot give. The few that I have recollect are as follows:

Capt. Badger, of Baltimore.

Mr. Frazier, Second Officer.

R. P. Brown, of Sacramento.

Billy Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels.

A. J. Eaton, of San Francisco.

—— Fletcher, of Augusta, Me.

There is a lad saved some seven years old, whose mother was with the other ladies placed on board the Brig.

P. S.—There were three passengers that got into boats, that saved the women and children, who are known to me. Their names are

Mr. Priest, of Long Island.

Thomas Payne, of Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Jones, of ——.

A TICKET-SWINDLER ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL IN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Last Friday we published in the TIMES an account of a ticket-swindling transaction by which an old man named ROBERT HALL was cheated out of $17 by purchasing a passage ticket to Liverpool from FRANCIS FOWLER, the keeper of a "booking-office" on the corner of Chambers and West-streets, and that FOWLER was arrested, returned the money and was held to bail in the sum of $250. Not at all discouraged by his ill success, he immediately returned to his office to wait for fresh victims. On Thurday FOWLER was the second time brought before the Recorder on a charge of swindling NATHANIEL MERRILL out of $25, by inducing him to deposit that amount with FOWLER as a bonus or surety that he would purchase a ticket for California. The following affidavit explains the circumstances fully:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Nathaniel Merrill, being duly sworn, says, that he arrived in this city from New Hampshire on or about the 14th day of September instant, for the purpose of taking the steamer *Central America* and going to California; that on or about the same day, this same deponent went to an office on the northwest corner of Chambers and West streets, in this City, to purchase tickets for himself and wife for passage to California, with the said steamer, which is advertised to sail on the 21st inst., from this port to California; that said office has large signs hung out and bills posted and has all the appearance of being the regular office for the sale of tickets by said steamer for the 21st instant, and as the office of the United States Steamship Mail Company; that this deponent, while at said office, at the time aforesaid, met a person in charge of said office, unknown to this deponent, but, as deponent was afterwards informed, called by the name of Frank Fowler, which said person, called Frank Fowler, informed this deponent that said office was the regular office of said company for the sale of tickets to California for the steamer *Central America* advertised as aforesaid; deponent therefore inquired of said Fowler the price of tickets by said steamer, and said Fowler informed this deponent that the price of tickets for the first cabin passage was $600 for deponent and wife; this deponent further says that said Fowler thereupon demanded of deponent the sum of $25 in advance for a ticket, which said sum of $25 this deponent paid over to said Fowler and received a receipt from the said Fowler therefor; the deponent further says, that he was induced to pay to him, said Fowler, the said sum of $25 upon the representations made to this deponent by said Fowler, that said office was the regular office for the sale of tickets for the steamer of the 21st instant; that thereafter this deponent was informed by the regular agent of said company, who was and is the only authorized person to sell said tickets, that said ticket purchased or agreed to be purchased and the receipt for tickets were spurious, and that said Fowler had no authority to sell said tickets, and was not the agent of said company; this deponent then went to the office of said Fowler and demanded back the payment of $25—the amount he, deponent, had advanced to said Fowler, for said spurious tickets or receipt, and thereupon said Fowler required of deponent the receipt which said Fowler had given to deponent; deponent then handed said receipt to said Fowler, and thereupon said Fowler tore up said receipt and abused this deponent, and threatened deponent with a suit at law if deponent did not pay him the balance, namely the sum of $575; this deponent further says, that said Fowler represented to deponent that he was the regular agent of said Steamship Company, when in fact, said Fowler was not nor is he the agent thereof; that the representations made by said Fowler to deponent were false and fraudulent, and done for the purpose of cheating and defrauding said deponent. Deponent further says, that he would not have parted with his money to said Fowler had he known that said Fowler's representations were false, or that said Fowler was not the agent of said company. That this deponent has paid the sum of $600, which is the regular price for a first cabin passage to California for the steamer of the 21st instant; and further deponent saith not. N. MERRILL.

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Recorder again admitted FOWLER to bail—but this time in the sum of $2,000. Fowler was formerly a member of the old Police.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.—The last grand concert by these eminent artists will take place to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme is excellent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 21 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Invasion of Nicaragua—Projected Expedition to Mexico—The Neutrality Laws to be Enforced, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The Administration is determined to enforce the neutrality laws, and to-day took the initiatory steps for that purpose. In addition to information having been received of the fitting out of three several expeditions, viz: at New-York, New-Orleans, and Mobile, for the reinvasion of Nicaragua, under the leadership of General WALKER, intelligence from an official quarter has come to hand of another expedition, having its centre in, if not nearly altogether confined to Texas, for the invasion of Mexico, and, it is supposed, the seizure of the state of Tamaulipas, of which Gen. SAM HOUSTON is, by the reports received, implicated as its leader.

To-day the form of instructions was prepared by Executive authority, and copies of which will be dispatched to-morrow to the various United States Marshals and District-Attorneys on the seaboard, as well as to officers of the Army and Navy, to use all lawful means at their command to prevent such expeditions leaving the United States for the invasion of any country with which we are at peace. In other words, enjoining them to strictly enforce the neutrality laws. At present no Presidential proclamation will be issued.

JACOB BARNS has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Sheboygan, Michigan, vice TAYLOR, resigned.

A. K. EATON, Receiver at the Osage Land Office, in Iowa, has resigned.

General HARNEY arrived here to-day from the South, en route to New-York.

The Temperance Split.

OPPOSITION TO THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—CALL FOR ANOTHER CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 18—3 P. M.

That section of the Temperance Society opposed to Mr. DELAVAN, have resolved to call a State Convention at Syracuse on Tuesday, Oct. 6. The call of the State Society, for a Prohibitory Convention, at Rochester, on Sept. 30, is not recognized by them. The October Convention is called under the authority of a Committee, of which Mr. [illegible] is Chairman, formed at a Convention some two years since. The Delavan or State Society's call is under the authority of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Society. The new call is as follows:

Resolved, That we call a State Convention of the friends in favor of the prohibition of the Liquor traffic, to be held in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Resolved, That each Assembly District shall be entitled to be represented in said Convention by three delegates, to be chosen in such mode as the friends of prohibition in each county may determine.

Resolved, That we call said Convention for the purpose of deliberating on the present position of the cause in the State, and that such action may be taken in view of the importance of prohibition as a question of State policy and the approach of the Fall Election may by it be deemed best.

The Committee earnestly invite the friends of prohibition in every District to be fully represented by discreet and reliable friends of temperance prohibition.

Mysterious Death.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, Sept. 18.

A man, named JONATHAN S. EWING, about 50 years of age, was found dead in the barn attached to [illegible]'s Hotel this afternoon. No marks of violence were found upon his person. He leaves a wife and family.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The mail as far South as Mobile, as late as due, is to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* states that the schooner *Emily Ward*, which is sunk off New Inlet, had a cargo of rice and cotton, and belonged to H. J. WARD, of New-York.

The boll-worm was committing ravages in the central counties of Alabama, destroying in some instances whole fields of cotton.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Two hundred and ninety-four towns give MORRILL, for Governor, 45,644 votes, and SMITH, 34,616; making the Republican majority 11,028. The same towns last year gave HAMLIN, 59,174; and WELLS and PATTEN, 42,307; the Republican majority being 16,867. In the State the Republican majority will be about 10,000.

Two Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

NICHOLAS BERRY, well known as a Boston pilot, and a boy named RUSS, were drowned in Boston harbor, yesterday, by the sinking of a boat.

The Steamship George's Creek at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *George's Creek*, from Baltimore, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. She was in the gale for three days, and her cargo is supposed to be partly damaged.

The Schooner W. A. Ellis at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 18.

The schooner *W. A. Ellis*, which was ashore at Cape Henry, was got off, and has arrived here in a very leaky condition.

Letter from Lieut. Gov. Selden.

To the Editor of the Rochester Democrat:

SIR: My attention has just been called to an article in the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of last evening, quoting an article from the Buffalo *Republic* in relation to the action of a Committee of Democratic Republicans, which lately met in this city; and I beg leave to say that no resolutions relating to the action of the State Administration, either denunciatory or otherwise, were either passed or considered by that Committee; nor was anything said, in my hearing, denunciatory of the Administration, by any member of the Committee. Some resolutions of the character described in the article alluded to, were read to the Committee, by a person not a member of it, but they were neither passed, or received, or in any way acted upon, by the Committee or by any member of it. If the article affected myself only, whatever might have been its character, it would not have been noticed by me; but as it is a matter in which the public may be interested, it is proper that the error should be corrected.

Yours, respectfully,
H. R. SELDEN.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16, 1857.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FUGITIVES.—BREAKING OUT OF PRISON.—Officers BATES and BANKS, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested two fellows, known as MIKE WILLIS and GREGORY QUINN, both Irish boys, 20 years of age, charged with being fugitives from justice from White Plains, Westchester County, where, it is alleged, they broke out of prison on Wednesday last. The prisoners were detained to answer a charge of burglary and robbery committed in Sing Sing in June last. They were sent back to their old quarters to await trial.

HARRY HOWARD NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.—Whilst the trial of Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, was proceeding in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, a number of firemen there organized a meeting, at which HARRY HOWARD was presented to the people of the city for the office of Mayor. An address was read, and a series of resolutions were passed, eulogizing his character, and declaring that the peculiar condition of city affairs required such a man as he for Chief Executive.

Branch Takes the Odds Against the Field.

To the Public of New-York:

I again present myself as a candidate for Mayor. If elected, I will first strive to ascertain what has become of the $600,000 Record Fund, and who pay the Ten Governors the enormous percentage that enables them to dress so finely, and grow so fat. I shall permit Governor PURDY to be State's evidence. After I have dissected the Record Commissioners and Ten Governors, I shall mount a fleet horse and dash furiously through the City, and spread terror and dismay among sinners of every hue. I respectfully solicit the influence and votes of firemen, policemen, soldiers, butchers, boxers, sextons, and those of all classes; and when elected, as I dreamed I shall be, I will strive to please all who vote for me. It will require a tremendous increase on my vote of last year to elect me, but if my friends work with desperation I shall be victorious. All depends on the strikers and inspectors, who look me dead in the eye and swear they will work and vote for me, and count the votes in my favor after the honest voters have retired to their homes on the night of the election, which I regard as equivalent to my inauguration. Messrs. BARKER, WHITING, BLEECKER and LIBBY will not run for Mayor this year, whose friends, I trust, will vote for me. Very affectionately,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention—Permanent Organization—President's Speech.

Encounter from the Plains—The Indian Troubles.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The interval since the adjournment on the previous day had been spent in assiduous and energetic efforts by the friends of both the candidates for the Presidency, to influence the members in favor of their respective nominees. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HUGH M. MOORE, of Leavenworth, submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which merely announced that the members named on the list furnished by the Territorial Secretary, as having been duly elected, were entitled to seats in the Convention, with the exception of the substitution of JOHN W. RANDOLPH for G. W. SWEENEY of Atchison, resigned, and the correction of the name of WM. CHRISTISON of Leavenworth, which had been written WM. CHRISTIAN.

The report was received and adopted.

As corrected, the members of the Convention stood thus:

Adams, James.	Kookogey, Samuel J.
[illegible]	Kuykendall, James.
[illegible], Hilton E.	Larzey, F. H.
[illegible], Alexander.	Lykins, David.
[illegible], J. S.	Little, B.
Butcher, Harrison.	Mathews, Wm.
Bradford, J. S.	Moore, Hugh M.
Barlow, J. H.	Martin, John W.
Christison, Wm.	Mobley, C. R.
Connell, Jesse.	McKown, G. W.
Childs, Thomas.	Oden, R. D.
Calhoun, John.	Overstreet, George.
Dolman, Cyrus.	Reynolds, James J.
[illegible], James.	Rively, M. P.
Davis, W. H.	Redman, Green B.
Danforth, J. H.	Randolph, I. S.
Eastin, Lucian J.	Reid, T. C.
Elmore, Rush.	Randolph, J. W.
Foreman, H. W.	Smith, Henry.
Greenwood, D. P.	Swift, W. H.
Hereford, J. T.	Stewart, T. H.
Hascall, I. S.	Spicely, W. T.
Henderson, John D.	Stewart, Owen
[illegible], Wm. A.	Todd, Jarrett.
[illegible], J. H.	Taylor, F. E.
Hamilton, G. F.	Vanderslice, Daniel.
Jenkins, Wm. H.	Walker, William.
Jones, Batt.	Wells, W. S.
Jones, A. W.	Wallace, John M.
Key, Thomas J.	Wilson, H. T.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Constitutional Convention be required to take an obligation of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and to the organic act of the Territory known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them as delegates to this Convention, and that the oath be administered by a legally authorized officer of justice.

Major BRANNON proposed to strike out the words "of justice," which led to a sharp debate, in the course of which the powers of the Governor and Territorial Secretary to administer such oath were canvassed, and the section of the organic act referring to the subject was read and commented on. It appeared that that section only granted such power to the Governor and the Secretary in the cases of civil officers, and as nobody claimed that the members of the Convention were civil officers, the resolution passed in its original form.

It was then resolved that the Convention proceed to elect permanent officers.

Judge McKOWN, of Calhoun County, nominated for President Gen. JOHN CALHOUN. The Judge prefaced his nomination by a few brief eulogistic remarks, expressive of his sense of the high service rendered by Mr. CALHOUN to his country and the Democracy, both in Kansas and out of it, by his unfaltering opposition and successful resistance to the Republican Party in Illinois.

Mr. REID, of Tecumseh, nominated Judge RUSH ELMORE.

Mr. T. J. KEY offered the name of Major VANDERSLICE, but that gentleman declined on the ground that there were better men available. In turn Major VANDERSLICE proposed Gen. EASTIN, of the Leavenworth *Herald*.

The General declared that he had never been a candidate for the office, and if his name had been used as such by his friends, it was without his consent. If the Convention voluntarily elected him President, he should esteem it as the highest honor to which he could aspire, but for the reason assigned by Major VANDERSLICE, he preferred to decline the nomination.

The vote was then taken with the following result:

For John Calhoun	27
For Rush Elmore	12
For Lucian J. Eastin	6
Whole number of votes cast	45
Necessary to an election	23

Mr. JOHN CALHOUN having received 27 votes, was declared duly elected President of the Convention.

A Committee of three was appointed to conduct Mr. CALHOUN to the chair. On taking the chair, he addressed the Convention as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: For the very flattering expression of your sentiments in conferring on me the office of President of this Convention, you have my profound acknowledgments. I am fully aware of the importance of the position which you have assigned to me; and I think I am also fully aware of the importance of the mission which has brought us together on this occasion. I know well that it will be utterly impossible for me to perform the duties of the office to which I have been called unless I have the hearty coöperation of friends around and about me. To fulfill these duties—to discharge them to the extent of my ability, I will, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, exert my utmost efforts. Indeed, you have the assurance of that in the fact of my having accepted the position conferred upon me. I may add, gentlemen, that this is no ordinary occasion. The meeting of a Convention to frame the Constitution of a new State is, under ordinary circumstances, a matter of no great interest. The young State may spring into being and reach great consequence in the National Congress and in the National history, but still there will be but the uniform course of the States of this Union. We meet here to-day under extraordinary circumstances, and I trust that every member of this Convention has come here to-day to discharge the duties fully impressed with the high responsibilities that attach to him, and with their importance not only to Kansas but to the Union of which we propose to become a member. A Constitution wisely framed and properly, fairly, and honestly approved by the true citizens of Kansas, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union. I may remark here, without, perhaps, doing injustice to the feelings of any honest and true lover of his country, that the formation of such a Constitution prostrates and crushes to earth a party that is seeking, by every means within its power, to obtain ascendancy, even at the cost of the sacrifice of the Union itself. It is not merely Kansas, it is the Union, that is interested. The action of this Convention involves not merely the interest of the people here, but of the people throughout the Republic. One of the greatest issues to be resolved by the Convention is whether the people of this Territory shall have power to control its Government. To make a Constitution is but a small affair. Not a single principle will be embraced in the Constitution to be framed during this session, that has not been already implanted in other Constitutions. The old, original Constitutions of the American States contained some errors, which have since been corrected by the popular sentiment, and whenever old Constitutions have been revised and altered or new Constitutions framed, they have had expressed on them, the principle that the people have the right to rule, and shall rule in all matters; that they shall elect not merely governors and presidents, and the various officers that are usually elected by the people, but also judges. These improvements have been made within the last quarter of a century, and are expressed not only in the Constitutions of such of the old States as have held Conventions within that time, but also in those of the new States that have since come into the Union. There are, therefore, no new principles to be decided in these Conventions to frame Constitutions. The people of Kansas assume the right of settling all questions for themselves, and it is that which produces the difficulty, not merely here in Kansas, but throughout the Union. That difficulty must be settled by your deliberation. I think the character of the members of this Convention over which I have the honor to preside, ought to give to the world the assurance that their deliberations will result not merely in the settlement of difficulties here, but in the settlement of the question as to whether this Union shall continue, and as to whether that party which is employing its treasures, its men, and its resources to keep this an open question till the next presidential contest will stand or fall. If the Union stand, that party goes by the board. If that party triumphs, this Union cannot live. The high and responsible duty therefore devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its provisions, to present to the Congress of the United States a constitution framed in such a manner, and having such an indorsement as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. I trust that wise counsels will prevail here. I am confident from my knowledge of the members of the Convention that such will be the case. There may be excitement of feeling. There may be particular points on which individual members will plant themselves, but still I trust that every member of this Convention will bring to bear in the judgment of all issues that may be presented, that calm, sober deliberation becoming statesmen who have met together to found a Government, who have met together to lay the foundations on which a great people shall have to rest. I am fully confident that you will be and are fitted to the occasion. And, Gentlemen, I can give you the assurance that in all your actions that will be just and proper to Kansas—just, proper and right to the principles of the Government under which we live, and which look to the prosperity of Kansas and to the preservation of the Union—you shall have my full, hearty and honest coöperation. I again tender to you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me. Sir, I deem it a higher honor to stand here to-day the presiding officer of this Convention, than to fill any other position that the American people could confer upon me. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. JENKINS proposed Mr. HUGH M. MOORE of Leavenworth President *pro tem.*

There being no opposition, a motion was made and carried to elect Mr. MOORE by acclamation, which was done accordingly.

Mr. HUGHES of Lecompton and Mr. NOUNNAN of Johnson, the chief and Assistant Secretaries *pro tem*, were reelected to fill those offices permanently.

Mr. P. H. CAREY, after a brief discussion which had almost grown political, was elected Reporter over Mr. SCULLY of Leavenworth, late of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, by a vote of 29 to 16.

Mr. GEO. B. CRAMER of Lecompton was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Col. COOKE was appointed doorkeeper.

A motion, by Judge ELMORE, to the effect that *reporters be admitted to the floor of the Convention*, was passed, after Mr. JENKINS had spoken against it, on the ground of there being no room for them.

Judge ELMORE also read a certificate from the Territorial Secretary in reference to certain returns of a census made by the inhabitants of Anderson County, after the time appointed by law, and when no apportionment could be made, and the receipt by that officer of certain election returns, purporting to state the particulars of the election of members to this Convention, and based on the census already mentioned.

This was referred to a Committee of five.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, offered a resolution appointing Rev. JOHN J. MAGEE, (Roman Catholic priest,) of Lecompton, Chaplain to the Convention.

The proposition was vociferously voted down.

Mr. WELLS, of Douglas, asked leave to explain his vote. He had opposed the motion, not from any dislike whatever to the gentleman proposed to be appointed, but because he wished it amended by appointing each of the ministers resident in Lecompton to officiate as Chaplain in turn. He had since understood, however, that there was no other clergyman resident in Lecompton.

Mr. JENKINS strenuously urged the adoption of the resolution. He knew that their failure to appoint a Chaplain would be contrary to the universal practice in such cases, and that their refusal to do so would be taken advantage of to their prejudice all over the North. There was nothing to be ashamed of in showing that they were not averse to Christian practice; and, besides, the thing was but a formality, after all, for, if nobody wanted to hear the opening prayer, they could stay away.

The motion was put again, and carried, with but few dissentients.

After the appointment of Messrs. Key, Jenkins, Moore, Little and A. W. Jones, as a Committee on Rules and Regulations, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

From the Plains, I have lately been put in possession of authentic details of the recent miserably-managed encounter of the First Regiment of Cavalry, under command of Colonel SUMNER, with the Cheyenne Indians, on Solomon's Fork, on the 29th of August last, and of the terrible sufferings to which the soldiers have been needlessly exposed since they left Fort Leavenworth. This engagement (if it can so be called) with the Indians is said to have offered one of the most splendid chances of a thorough destruction of that bold, cunning and blood-thirsty tribe, that the history of the warfare can furnish, and the opportunity is regarded as not more admirable than the failure to take advantage of it is considered as unsoldierly and ridiculous. About five hundred Indians, splendidly mounted and armed, were observed boldly approaching over the plain. From their movements, it was obvious that they meant to surround the troops and slaughter them to a man. The Colonel ordered the soldiers into line, and dispatched a couple of companies to the right and left, to prevent the Indians from turning their flank. A body of three hundred infantry had been left several miles behind, and the artillery, under command of Lieutenant BAYARD, which had preceded the infantry, and was anxious to share in the engagement, was ordered to halt till the foot reserve came up, whilst the cavalry continued to advance in single line, awaiting the attack. The Indians came nearer—so near that as old PUTNAM said, the soldiers could "see the whites of their eyes." The Colonel ordered a charge with sabres. The order was obeyed. The troops rushed on the Indians with "empty" sabres, as they say in derision, in hand, and 2,100 good charges of powder and ball in their revolvers and carbines. The Indians turned and fled. Some of the soldiers, in the thoughtless excitement of the pursuit, were thrown off their horses. The retreating Indians observed this, turned, and showed fight; and it was in these hand to hand conflicts that some eight or nine of the savages and two soldiers were killed. The event is regarded as a disastrous oversight by both the officers and men of the regiment, who are confident that *if ordered to fire* on the Cheyennes the massacre would have been immense. The only useful result of it is the seizure of the Indian stores which were appropriated or destroyed, and the burning of their encampment. One officer and seven men were wounded, but have since recovered. Of course no estimate can be formed of the number of Indians wounded, but it is supposed to be considerable.

About a fortnight ago, orders from the Department were sent to Col. SUMNER to dispatch four out of the six companies under his command to Utah, in charge of Major SEDGWICK. The heartless cruelty of this proceeding can hardly be appreciated by any one who has not himself been a partaker of the oppressive fatigues to which these poor fellows have been exposed during the last four months. Marching bootless and stockingless, for 1,300 miles, over a bare, sandy waste, destitute of water and sparse in verdure, the soles of their feet worn to the quick and sloughing into putrid holes with the poisoned ivy which grows everywhere over the plain, their horses worn to skeletons, and more in need of somebody to help them along than able to help anybody themselves, obliged to live on tough ox meat, without salt, pepper, bread or vegetables, with bare heads, bare backs and empty stomachs, these miserable and gallant fellows are ordered off on a march of 1,200 miles to Utah which they cannot reach before the depth of Winter! Oh, the Circumlocution office!

This evening I had the pleasure of an introduction to Captain STURGESS, on his way from the Plains to Fort Leavenworth on a seven days' leave to see his wife and family. He was accompanied by Major MILLER, agent for the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and other Indians.

The captain is one of the most thorough-going, efficient and popular officers in the service, but his condition when I saw him would rather astonish people whose notion of a military man is that of a walking machine, bewatched, gilded, pipe-clayed, with an immense display of glittering buttons, heavy epaulettes, excruciating leather stock, brilliant boots, rattling sword, bushy whiskers and a slender waist.

SAMUEL B. FOAN, Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County, has been held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge of having stabbed young BAILEY here a few nights ago.

A difficulty has just occurred between BAILEY's lawyer, one Judge STEVENS, of Ohio, and Mr. T. B. SYKES, of Mississippi, who conducted the defence. STEVENS had made some remark during the progress of the examination personally offensive to SYKES, and the latter demanded an apology. Meeting subsequently at the Post-Office, the misunderstanding was renewed, and SYKES made several lunges at STEVENS with a cane, whereupon the latter retreated. The matter is not expected to go any further. P. H. C.

A KENTUCKY COUNTY FAIR.

An Example for New-York to Follow—Splendid Cattle and Horses in the Rings—"The Garden of the World."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LEXINGTON, KY., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

When criticising the meagreness of the show of Kentucky animals at the National Agricultural Fair, in one of my former letters, I gave you notice that I should go to Lexington for the purpose of verifying my suspicion that the fine stock was still in Kentucky, but sectional jealousy had militated against its exhibition at Louisville. Now, "*veni, vidi*" that I was not wrong, and I purpose giving you the results of my observations.

Oh, farmers of the East, you who complacently go about ten-acre fields—unprotected by a single tree—on which the "County Fair" is held; who admiringly look upon a half dozen fair milch cows of native breed, a dozen yoke of steers more or less remarkable for ponderosity, a few pens of hogs and sheep, and a sprinkling of mowing machines, plows, seed drills and cultivators, as the very acme of Fair-making, take a trip to the "blue grass region" of Kentucky next year at this time, and see a County Fair *as is a Fair!* I supposed that in my own Empire State, and in the Eastern States, we did occasionally make agricultural exhibitions in our counties that were of superior excellence, but this visit convinces me of my error.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now celebrating its Eighth Annual Fair, with highly favorable auspices. The Fair grounds, embracing a tract of about fifty acres, are, in fact, an undulating woodland pasture, being carpeted with the soft, thick and brilliant-colored grass, which has given its name to this region, and studded thickly with groups of majestic oaks, hickory and beech trees. From the entrance gates the ground rises gradually to a plateau of considerable extent, upon which is erected an amphitheatre building, inclosing an arena of two hundred and ten feet in diameter, and costing $12,000 to build. In architectural appearance it is perhaps fully equal to that at Louisville, but the Judges' Pagoda in the centre of the ring is not furnished with a tall flag-pole, and thus has a somewhat "squat" appearance. The arena is carpeted with a thick turf of blue grass, closely mown; and thus the spectators are not annoyed with the clouds of dust that would otherwise be aroused by the hoofs of the horses and cattle, and the soothing color of the grass prevents the unpleasant effect upon the eyes which the reflection of sun-light from dirt would occasion. To stand upon the outer promenade of the amphitheatre and look upon the encircling wall of people inside the building, and upon the moving groups, the social picnics under the trees, the tethered horses, and hundreds of carriages without, is a scene not soon to be forgotten. The gladiatorial days of ancient Rome are recalled in the one case, and the charming *fêtes champêtres* of the sprightly French and Germans find their prototype in the other. Somewhat unwisely, I think, the President and managers of the Fair have permitted the exhibition of fat women, bearded ladies and such like monstrosities upon the grounds, and it is wonderful to see the sums taken by these shows in a single day. One man had a box well filled with bank bills, gold pieces and silver coin to the amount of about two hundred and fifty dollars. For the sake of acquiring knowledge of sundry of "the most wonderful things in the world," I successively attended the *levees* of a fat woman, who informed me that "they all gives in as how she's the biggest woman as ever traveled;" a Mexican Giant, under whose extended arm the reporter of the TIMES easily passed without touching; an infant drummer, whose turbulent performance awakened the hope that he may die before making any "deeper soundings;" a "Swiss Warbler," whose marvelous imitations of birds and pigs may be attributed to a cheap bird-whistle held between his teeth; and the "Bearded Woman," the envy of youths who as yet have not been called to undergo the "sweat pains" occasioned by the reluctant edge of the razor!

At noon-time the audience leave their seats on the amphitheatre benches, and flock to the shade of the trees to partake of dinner. Here we see the real Kentucky picnics. At the foot of some tall oak tree you will see a group of *friends* and *relatives* seated upon the grass; the colored servants *spread the table-cloth upon the ground, and on it* arrange the tempting "morsels" and "drops," which by their flavor, solidity and liquidity, are destined to fortify the physical and *spiritual* man. Here and there are seen tables of more ambitious gentlemen, which are laden with all the materials for a bountiful collation; and scattered about promiscuously, are single individuals and groups of two or three, eating their moderate meal with infinite relish. The joyous laugh and chatting of merry voices, the gambols of children, the clatter of knives and forks, the popping of champagne corks and clink of glasses, the bright green grass, painted here yellow by the gold of the sunshine, and there black by the shadow of leaves, and a bright blue sky overhead, all go to make up a picture of rural enjoyment of a most charming nature.

Strolling about the stables and stalls, arranged on the outskirts of the grounds, we see the grooms *preparing* their animals for exhibition. Carefully curried and brushed is the young colt; his legs *and hoofs are frequently washed with colt water*; his mane and tail are combed and brushed until they lie as sleek as the hair of a dandy. The bulls and cows are curried down, and rubbed with cloths until "each particular hair," instead of "standing on end like quills," &c., is caused to lie in friendly proximity upon the animal's hide, and take on a gloss that gives back the sunlight like a glass window. Criticism is freely indulged in by the rival grooms; and each one seems confident of winning the prize, and is as much interested in doing it as if he were real owner, and not a mere attendant of the animal.

The show of cattle is, in many respects, superior to that of the National Fair at Louisville; and, this being the case, the public, very naturally, ask why they were compelled to undertake long journeys to see a display of stock which was promised to be superior to all precedent, and find themselves grievously disappointed. The belief was awakened that the talk about Kentucky stock, and Kentucky breeders, was all exaggeration; for we could not understand how any considerations of a local pride could permit men to so far forget the honor of their State as to allow their guest, the National Society, to depart from them dissatisfied with the coöperation of her stock-raising citizens. This is the case, however. There seems to be between the Louisville and Lexington districts a strong rivalry in agricultural matters; and the latter purposely refrained from sending stock to the Fair of the former. Gentlemen from Lexington present at Louisville, told us to come to their Fair, if we wanted to see real Kentucky stock; and although surprised and mortified to hear so unpatriotic sentiments, we have come here and learned that it is indeed true. As an American citizen, I deeply regret it, because of the erroneous impression it has caused in the minds of the members of the Press and private citizens from foreign countries who were present at the National Show; and, secondly, because of the vexation and expense it has caused to hundreds of our own citizens from distant States, who came to Louisville purposely to see the Kentucky stock.

This is especially the country of Durham, or "Short Horn" cattle, and the specimens exhibited in the ring, with the exception of the ring of aged bulls, were of the finest description. The calves, yearlings, and two-year olds, are said to have never been surpassed. Of fat bullocks the display was not large, but very fine, but the spayed heifers were not only enormous in size but more numerous. But very little attention is given here to the Herefords, Devons or other breeds, and, as might naturally be expected, the display is very meagre. The only Herefords on exhibition are those of WM. H. SOTHAM, of Owego, N. Y., who has had the hardihood to bring his lean animals directly into the region where reside his great rivals, the CLAYS. Whilst we must somewhat admire his courage, it seems a rather foolhardy undertaking to bring a herd of Herefords direct from the pasture without preparatory fattening to convince Kentuchians of their superiority to the cherished Short Horns. The Herefords strode after their grooms in lonely majesty and astonishing leanness, and were greeted by the derisive smiles of the audience. I felt sorry for SOTHAM, for in England the Herefords are of equal rank with the Short Horns, and with the same chances here would bear equal honors. The bull *Charles II.*, of the herd, was sold to-day for $300, which is the highest price that Mr. S. has asked for him.

Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER shows only three animals of his immense herd, because he so invariably carries off the prizes that he is unwilling by exhibiting his stock in his own county to debar others from competition, and thus injure the show. Of some of his animals I gave you a description in a former letter, and I shall not enter more into detail, for his stock will need a separate letter to do it justice. Suffice it to say, in a word, that Mr. ALEXANDER owns 2,900 acres of land in Woodford County, 350 in Scott County, and over 10,000 on Green River. His imported cattle and their progeny are fully worth $150,000. His land over $300,000. His stud of race-horses and mares $50,000. His trotting stock $15,000. He is direct rightful successor to the Earldom of Stirling, in Scotland. From his estate of Airdrie he has an income of $75,000 per annum, and from his American possessions equally as much. His last sale of cattle amounted to $50,000; and yet, with all his princely fortune, he is a most unassuming and kind-hearted gentleman. Resigning all pretensions to rank and society, he prefers the unostentatious life of a Kentucky farmer and stock-breeder; and you may imagine my surprise to find his mansion-house, in which I slept last night, actually inferior, in outward show, to that on my own farm. He takes a great interest in the development of the agriculture of Kentucky, and is foremost in assisting in maintaining the County Fair.

Dr. E. WARFIELD, of Lexington, takes the first prize for old bulls, and first for two-year old heifers. Mr. BEDFORD's animal takes the red-ribbon in the latter class.

A three-year old steer of Mr. ISAAC SHELBY's, weighs about 2,500 pounds, and is of great beauty of development.

The rings of working oxen embrace about twenty yoke of cattle, and are very beautiful, but not superior to those raised in the valley of the Connecticut. It is amusing to see these fine teams driven by a rope tied to their horns, in addition to the customary whip; but it is quite a general custom in the country, and, like an old habit, difficult to remove.

Amongst the guests, I have been pleased to meet the famous New-York breeder of fine stock, Col. LEWIS G. MORRIS of Westchester, also SAM'L. THORNE of Dutchess county, who stands next to Mr. ALEXANDER in the Short Horn world, THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., of West Farms, whose bull stood second at the National Show at Philadelphia only to THORNE's $10,000 bull *Neptune*; Hon. HENRY WAGER of Rome, Ex-President of the New-York State Society, and the famous American Barrow-net, (Sir,) BEN PERLEY POORE. The Vice-President, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is here too, for Lexington is his home, and his tall form towers above others in the crowd. He has a noble face, and a deep, blue eye; his face is the face of one born to be a ruler, and he has a heartiness in the grasp of his hand that makes you feel as if he was a friend at once. THOMAS D. JONES, the celebrated sculptor has his studio at the Broadway House here, and to-day showed me a portrait bust of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to which he is just putting the finishing touches. The face beams with life and intelligence, and the likeness is so remarkably good that, although I had never seen Mr. B. before, I at once singled him out in a crowd from his resemblance to JONES' bust.

The prizes are given in the rings here by the plan which is used by some physicians to determine the nature of a disease, called "reasoning by exclusion." The physician examines attentively the symptoms of his patient, and, endeavoring to individualize the malady, proceeds, step by step, *excluding* certain diseases, until he arrives at the one which most perfectly accounts for the condition of the patient before him; so the Kentucky judges examine animal after animal, and as they rapidly cast their eye on the competitors exclude first this one, then that, until the strife is narrowed down to two or three, and then the preference is given because of the superior claims of individual developments. It is highly interesting to see the breathless expression with which the spectators, men, women and children, await the decisive verdict. The hum of conversation ceases as the moment for deciding upon some particularly valuable animal arrives, the countenances are all eagerly turned towards the jury, the promenaders on the upper walk pause for a moment, the men who have laid their wagers upon the result stand ready to groan or cheer, as the case may be, and when the ring-master leaves the band of judges approaches the victorious animal and ties upon his horns—or, if a horse, upon his headstall—the blue ribbon of the first prize. Then cheer after cheer bursts forth upon the air, and the busy voices of ten thousand spectators mingle in confused din. Shouts of "Take it off the sorrel," "Put it *on the bay*," "*Hurrah for the blue bridle*," and "Give it to the long-tailed black," arise from all parts of the amphitheatre, and the bets which have been made upon the result are settled upon the spot.

I never saw so much betting at a horse-race as is done here upon the chances of cattle, horses, sheep, colts, calves, or anything else brought in for examination. The whole upper seat of the amphitheatre seemed covered with young men betting upon the rings. Scores of them would be walking from one group to another, their hands full of bills, to lay wagers with whoever they could find willing to take a risk. The fact is that the vice of gambling pervades the whole of Kentucky, and seems to centre in its strength at Lexington. The rooms at the Phoenix Hotel, and even its public offices, are thronged with gambling groups. Excessive quantities of "old Bourbon" whisky are drunk by young and old men, and nearly every man carries a concealed revolver or knife. At the Broadway House an altercation between two individuals since I commenced this letter has ended in a fight, and one of the parties at once drew a bowie knife, with a blade full ten inches long, and rushed at his antagonist with the intention of taking his life. The crowd interfered, and the knife was wrested from him by some one, and handed to me, as I stood behind the office counter, with a request that it might be concealed from the infuriated owner. Thus deprived of his weapon, and the other being unarmed, the combatants were separated, but only with threats of a bloody termination to the quarrel at a future time.

I have been struck with the profusion of really great-looking men at the Fair of Kentucky. You may single out any group of twenty, and in it you will be sure to find two or three, who, in stature, physical development, or expression of countenance, bear testimony to the manliness and royalty of their nature. It seems as if Kentucky were educating a race of Kings, from which to supply the world. The men are more remarkable than the women—that is, they strike the stranger as being more *distingué*. Examination into the causes producing this peculiar physical development will disclose the direct influence of the circumstances by which the early settlers of Kentucky were surrounded. It is their pioneer life, their clearing up of forests, their wars with Indians, their strife with wild beasts, that has stamped this peculiar type of manliness upon the sons of Kentucky, and the contrast between them and the more avaricious and inquisitive countenances of the New-England States must be apparent to every observer.

I go hence to one of the greatest wonders of our wonderful country, and, after a careful examination and exploration of its mysterious depths, shall send you an account of the Mammoth Cave. O.

☞ It was Captain TURNBULL—not Sergeant WATERBURY—who conducted the drill of the Eighth Precinct Police, on the occasion of their late excursion.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The American State Convention—Gov. Gardner—Mr. Baker—The Democratic State Convention, and its Action.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Since I wrote you last we have had three State Conventions in Boston: the two American Conventions, on the 10th, which finally resolved themselves into one and nominated the same candidates; and the Democratic Convention, which was held yesterday.

The action of the Americans in placing Gov. GARDNER in nomination, has completed the second stage of that gentleman's purpose, the first being his speech at Dorchester, by which he formally placed himself in opposition to Mr. BANKS. The third is less under his control, and will be decided by the votes on the 3d of November. He is on the course, but the people have the matter entirely in their hands.

The Gardner Americans nominated two of the candidates whose names are on the Banks American ticket, namely: Mr. CLIFFORD, for Attorney-General; and Mr. RANSOM, for State Auditor. Mr. CLIFFORD's election may be put down as almost a sure thing, as he will receive the votes of men outside of all parties by which he is nominated. Mr. RANSOM will receive a good vote, and probably be elected; but his chances are not quite so good as those of Mr. CLIFFORD.

The "Straight Republicans," as they call themselves, will hold a Convention on the 30th of September. Should they place Mr. PHILLIPS' name on their ticket—he is the regular Republican for Attorney-General—and should their vote be anything like what *they expect it to be, he may be chosen*; but it must be allowed that his prospects *are not altogether so bright as his friends would* wish to have them.

Mr. BAKER, who presided over the first Gardner Convention, was, until a very recent period, a supporter of Mr. BANKS. The friends of Mr. BANKS say that he never would have changed if that gentleman had not resolved to hold on to his Congressional seat until after the event of the State election shall have been decided. He made a strong Anti-Slavery speech to the Americans, a speech more redolent of extreme Republican views than any that has been made in the course of the campaign. This speech offended the Hunkers, who wish to support Governor GARDNER, but who have not given in their adhesion to his party, their object being simply the defeat of Mr. BANKS. They do not wish to have to swallow a dose of "Abolitionism" preparatory to working for the Governor's benefit. Then, Mr. BAKER has been foremost in all the Anti-Slavery action of his party for the last three years, so that his being placed in the fore-part of the Gardner line of battle is not calculated to please men whose views are of an ultra conservative nature.

For about a week past the Democratic papers have been in a kind of agonizing fear that some of their party—ten or fifteen thousand men—were about to go over to the Gardner organization; and they have been urging them not to do anything of the kind, but to stick to their own party. The Governor is said to have been induced to make his movement against Mr. BANKS in consequence of having received assurances from certain quarters that he would be supported by Democrats if the contest would be narrowed down to one between himself and Mr. BANKS. He has been so accustomed to control the Know-Nothings that he had no difficulty in believing that the Democratic leaders held their men as well in command as he has held his followers. But our Democrats, though not a faultless set of men, are generally "straight" in their ideas and practice, and have a strong fondness for individuality. They can neither be bought nor sold for the benefit of a Know-Nothing at the instance of a Collector or a Postmaster, whether he belongs to "the family," or is an outsider. If forced to choose between BANKS and GARDNER, four-fifths of the Democrats would vote for the former; but they are not forced to make any such choice, and will, with very few exceptions, stick to their own candidates. The exceptions will be only as the small dust of the balance.

If Governor GARDNER had any hope of assistance from the Democrats, their State Convention's action, yesterday, must have disabused his mind. That Convention was eight hundred strong, the largest that has been held this year, the number of the whole party considered. An attempt that was made to get up some trouble about the Custom-House officers was very promptly put down, or smothered. The resolutions adopted are of the ultra Pro-Slavery character, and are calculated to place the Democracy of Massachusetts in harmony with the Democracy of South Carolina. The speeches were made to match the resolutions, and proceeded from the mouths of gentlemen, most of whom have been good Abolitionists in their day, as they will be again when the Democracy of the nation shall have quarreled with the slaveholders. Mr. HALLETT, General BUTLER, Col. DAVIS, Col. WRIGHT, and the rest of them, have all gone further in "sectionalism" than any men in the Republican Party. They are men of ability, but not the less the most canting of hypocrites. They seemed to take especial pleasure in handling Governor GARDNER with gloveless hands, so that his Excellency must see that he has nothing to expect from the Democracy.

Mr. BEACH was nominated for Governor by acclamation, or something very like it. Some few rational men thought that the minority, if there were any, ought to have the privilege of voting, but they were roared down. Mr. BEACH is now in the third year of his candidacy, and may come in time to rival Gov. MORTON, who got into power 13 *years after he was first put up. Mr. CUSHING was* also renominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a respectable Newburyport master-mechanic, with as much intellect as any one of the many blocks which he has had hewn. Mr. WILKINSON, of Dedham, was nominated for Attorney-General. He is a sound lawyer, and such a Hunker that he would restore the *régime* under which the Quakers were hanged and the witches served with hempen sauce. The other candidates are of no account whatever, but will answer as well to fill the ditch to which they are doomed, as better men.

The Straight Republicans have resolved upon getting out a weekly paper in Boston, to appear in a few days. TREMONT.

Terrible Tragedy in Wrentham, Mass.

From the Boston Traveller.

The community of the little village of Wrentham, Norfolk County, Mass., has been in a state of intense excitement since Saturday evening last, in consequence of the murder there of a wife, under the following circumstances: GEO. R. LEWIS, a young man of that place, as he states, a *few nights since discovered his wife*, CAROLINE ELIZA LEWIS, with another man *under such circumstances as to lead him to* believe that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. Soon afterwards the wife left the house, and went to the residence of her mother. When questioned as to the cause of trouble, she stated her right to go where and with whom she pleased. On Saturday evening Mr. LEWIS, who had been out gunning, accidentally, as he states, met his wife near her mother's house, when he attempted to reason with her on her course, but she again obstinately declared that she would do as she pleased. Maddened, as he says, by this declaration, he fired at and shot her in the neck, afterwards striking her a violent blow in the head which fractured the skull. She lingered until Sunday morning, when she died. Mr. L. at once surrendered himself to the officers of justice. He is in a terrible state of excitement in consequence of the deed which he has committed.

Coroner EDWARD W. CRAIG, on Sunday summoned a jury of inquest, who after investigating the circumstances of the case, returned the following verdict: "That she came to her death by wounds inflicted by a gun in the hands of her husband, GEORGE R. LEWIS, on the evening of the 12th inst."

Mr. LEWIS was on Sunday evening brought before WILLIAM W. COWELL, upon a charge of murder, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. LEWIS works upon a farm, is 22 years of age, and up to the present time has borne a good character. He was married to the deceased, his cousin, about two years since. Until within a few months she has acted with perfect propriety, so her husband states, but lately has absented herself from home, and otherwise conducted herself in a suspicious manner.

The case, if the story commonly told is correct, as it doubtless is, is a most extraordinary one. According to common report the wife had left her home on several occasions, and had remained away for several days at a time, without assigning any reason for her absence. The suspicions of her husband were very naturally aroused, and on Saturday evening as Mr. LEWIS states, his painful suspicions were entirely confirmed by the discovery he made at the house of his wife's mother. After "a scene" had taken place he left the house and was shortly afterward followed by the wife. He besought her, as he says, to return to her home, and offered to forgive her. She rejected his overtures, and he shot her at once. He then immediately gave himself up to the officers and told this story—acknowledging his offence, and making no attempt to escape. [illegible]

Personal.

The Boston *Advertiser* tells of a curious case of identity: The barber of one of our principal hotels was astounded the day before yesterday. Two gentlemen of New-York, brothers, who are well known in financial circles, and are distinguished for the very remarkable resemblance they bear each other, came together to this city and sojourned at the hotel in question, where, we believe, they still remain. Day before yesterday, after breakfast, one of them descended to the tonsorial regions and went through the usual operation of lathing, scraping, washing and brushing, and left with his face smooth as an apple. About half an hour after the other, for the same purpose, visited the man of the strop and razor, to his excessive perturbation, he being unable to distinguish the mystery of such hirsute fertility. However, he refrained from any demonstration of amazement, until his customer, as he was about leaving, made some inquiries respecting a certain compound for the stimulation of reluctant hair, when Figaro, greatly distressed by the idea of attempting to promote a growth already so abundant, exclaimed: "Really, sir, unless you have a fortune to spend for hair-cutting and shaving, I should hardly recommend you to make use of any of my wares!"

The *Evangelist* says: Rev. Frederic Monod, of Paris, whose arrival we noticed a few days since, is still staying in this City, and is the guest of Rev. Dr. Potts. Mr. Monod will remain here a few days, after which he proposes a short journey West, returning in three weeks to prosecute the object of his visit to this country, which is to obtain aid for the erection of the Free French church in Paris. He has received a generous gift from Mr. James Lennox.

The Winter Lectures are preparing. Besides Mr. GILES on the Brontë family, one is announced from Mr. WHIPPLE on "Young Men in History," a new series on Italian History by Professor GAJANI, a course on "Venice," by OBADIAH TIFFANY, etc. The editor of the Boston *Transcript* has a lecture on "The Newspaper."

WASHINGTON IRVING's *Life of Washington* is in course of publication, by Mr. BOHN, of London. "We believe it to be a copywright," says the *Critic*, "and therefore the appearance of it in so cheap a form is a boon for which the reading public ought to be grateful."

Mr. Philip Clark, formerly of Iowa City, returned to that place lately, from California, after an absence of eight years. He left a wife, children and valuable farm, when he went to California. He finds on his return that his wife was long since married, having first secured a divorce. The farm has been sold.

WM. C. Godfrey, one of the Kane expeditionists, is under arrest in Philadelphia, on a charge of bigamy or polygamy. Two of his wives were produced as witnesses, and a third was ready if needed. Godfrey also left an Esquimaux wife in the Arctic regions.

Rev. J. L. Kelley, of the M. E. Church, at Independence, Iowa, arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape, was discharged by the Court, but the citizens believing him guilty, made arrangements to tar and feather him, when he left for the East.

Rev. H. Wendt, late Pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Galveston, Texas, on a recent visit to Germany, visited the place of his birth in Russian Poland. As he had been previously marked by the police, as soon as his return was known he was arrested.

E. N. PERIN, late postmaster at Akron, is one of a Company who have emigrated to Texas. The Company own 20,000 acres of rich land, and propose to stock it with cattle and mules, and breed them for market.

Miss Annie M. Andrews, who, during the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, acted as nurse to the sick, is expected in Philadelphia during the present week. Several distinguished citizens have extended to her the hospitality of their homes.

The will of the late ALEXIS I. DUPONT, of Delaware, contains, among other donations, $10,000 to Trinity Church, in Wilmington; $6,000 to St. John's Church, Brandywine village, and $5,000 to the "Bishop's fund."

Miss MCCORMICK, of Bethlehem, N. Y., was awarded the first premium ($20) at the Albany County Fair, for driving. Miss CROUNSE, of Albany, received the second premium—$15.

Rev. E. E. Adams, who has spent thirteen years in Europe, has been appointed by the Board of the American and Foreign Christian Union their District Secretary in Philadelphia.

The *Penny London Journal* has been purchased by Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, M. P., proprietor of the *Illustrated News*—report says at an almost fabulous price.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the poet, was married at Portland, on Tuesday, to Miss FRANCES DUNLAP, niece of Ex-Governor DUNLAP, of Portland.

Hon. T. F. MARSHALL is delivering a course of Lectures on History, Ancient and Modern, in Lexington, Ky.

LYDIA BARNARD, of Amherst, N. H., completed her 100th year on Sunday last. Her mother lived to the age of 101.

There is a man in Oswego named Joseph Parkin, lately migrated from Lachine, L. C., who is the father of twenty-one living children.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is to deliver the opening lecture before the Newburyport Lyceum.

There are said to be thirty thousand piano-forte teachers in Paris.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York, is again in England, having returned from a Continental tour.

Miscellaneous Items.

An attempt to poison a whole family was made at Gotham, Ontario Co., on Monday. Mr. CHRISTIAN FISHER and family were the sufferers. Arsenic was found in the tea-kettle; by whom placed there is not known. Mrs. FISHER was nearly killed; the rest recovered.

Mr. LEWIS GUNN, of Suffield, Conn., recently captured a brown eagle in that town, which measured seven feet. He broke his wing and secured him, but not until the bird had driven his talons *through the sole and upper side of one of Mr. GUNN's* heavy India-rubber boots.

JAMES RILEY was drowned in Lake Gleneida, Carmel, Putnam Co., on Wednesday night. In company with four others, he went to sail on the Lake, when the boat capsized. Unable to swim, RILEY disappeared, while the other four clung to the boat and were rescued.

The American Systematic Beneficence Society proposes to raise a ten-million charity fund for Sabbath Schools, by means of weekly sixpenny contributions from Sunday School scholars and teachers throughout the Union.

The Baptists are making efforts to raise funds for building a first-class ship for benevolent purposes. The ship is to be built as a monument to Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON, and half of its income is to go to the seaman's cause.

A new Jewish Synagogue, the "House of Israel," was dedicated in Baltimore a day or two ago. The ladies of the new congregation have established a free school for the religious instruction of the poor Hebrews.

The New-England factories are mainly working on "short time." No. 1, Lyman Mill at Holyoke, works four days in the week, and the Naumkeag Mill, at Salem, reduces the work one-quarter by closing before dark.

A free negro girl, aged thirteen, has been sold at Richmond, Va., for $1,250. She belonged to Fredericksburg, and the Mayor of that city has taken measures for her recovery.

Col. GOWEN's company at Sebastopol, have made arrangements with the Boston Submarine Company, terminable at Col. GOWEN's pleasure, to assist in raising the sunken Russian fleet.

There are three coal-fields in Maryland; the largest vein underlies 30,000 acres. The estimated quantity of coal remaining in all the fields, according to the Cumberland *Telegraph*, is 1,210,000,000 tons.

There is much scandal at Chicago in consequence of the attempt of a landlord to seduce the wife of a tenant. The lady reported to her husband, and he to the Courts, which fined Lothario $50.

Gas made from peat has been tried successfully in Portland, Me. The streets were lighted by it on Monday night. It is the first attempt of the kind ever made in this country.

—Vienna goods to the amount of over $21,000 florins have been forwarded to the United States the past season.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society of this City has been appointed at Corning, N. Y., Oct. 7th and 8th.

Millerism has been revived in Chenango County, under the preaching of one CHAPMAN. One woman has become insane from the excitement.

Ground has been broken at Troy for the erection of the new Roman Catholic College of St. Peter's, which is to cost $60,000.

The poisoning case investigating at Geauga, Ohio has resulted in a verdict of murder against HIRAM CALL, the husband of the murdered woman.

EZRA UNDERHILL, of Newburg, N. Y., has committed suicide under the pressure of family troubles.

The Nebraska wagon-road will be completed by Winter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 18.

Before Judge Nelson.

George W. Fuller vs. The steamboat Illinois.—[illegible] was filed by the owner of the [illegible] to recover damages occasioned to her by a collision, which occurred while she was being towed from Albany to New-York by the steamboat. The Court below held that the steamboat [illegible] guilty of no negligence, and dismissed the libel, from which decree the libelant appealed.

NELSON, J.—The question whether the injury to the boat was occasioned by the improper navigation of the tug was one of fact upon the proofs, and we cannot say that the conclusion arrived at by the Court below is not fairly sustained, or that the tug was in fault. The injury seems to have happened from dangers incident to the navigation of a tow by a steamer.

Decree affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Dimmick; for appellees, Mr. Van [illegible].

William McFadden vs. The Steamboat Illinois.—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the barge [illegible], to recover damages occasioned by the barge being run into a dock while in tow of the steamboat. The Court below declared the steamboat free from fault, and dismissed the libel, from which decree the libelant appealed.

NELSON, C. J.—We are inclined to agree with the Court below that the proofs are as strong, if not stronger, that the injury to the tow happened through the neglect of the master of the barge in not attending to his helm in season, as to any improper management of the tug. We think there was nothing in that [illegible] tending to the collision if the master of the barge had obeyed the helm [illegible].

Decree of the Court below affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Cutting; for appellees, Mr. Van [illegible].

CASE OF SMITH—MANSLAUGHTER.

The case of John Smith, the Portuguese, whose sentence for murder was commuted a short time since, was brought up. Smith was found guilty of manslaughter with three others of the crew, who have been sentenced and are serving out their time. Judge Nelson asked Mr. Nash (counsel for Smith) if there was any reason why sentence should not be passed. Mr. Nash said there was one question in his mind, which was, that the man having been indicted for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, a verdict which could undoubtedly be sustained at common law, but the question was whether such a verdict could be found here, where the offences were created by statute and the statutes were different. Judge Nelson, however, thought that point had been already decided the other way. But as there was some question about the right to sentence the man to imprisonment at *hard labor*, he was directed to be brought up for sentence on Monday.

THE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT—DEMURRER.

Calvin Durand vs. George N. Hollins.—This case came up on demurrer for argument. It is an action growing out of the bombardment of Greytown. The plaintiff brings suit against Capt. Hollins, of the Cyane, to recovery $20,000 damages alleged by him to have been sustained by the destruction of his property in the bombardment.

The pleas which the defendant sets up in defence, are in substance, first, that being commander of the Cyane, he was bound to obey the lawful orders of the President and Secretary of the Navy, and that he acted under such orders; second, that certain persons having forcibly usurped the possession of a portion of the Territory of Nicaragua, and pretending to be a separate Government, but not recognized as such by Nicaragua or the United States, did violence against the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and having refused to make reparation, the defendant caused the place to be bombarded, in accordance with the orders of the President and Secretary of the Navy. Fourth, that the bombardment was approved by the State of Nicaragua.

To these pleas the plaintiff demurred and the demurrer was argued by Mr. Tracy for the plaintiff and Mr. [illegible] for the defendant.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT—SEPT. 11.

Before Justice Maynard.

Robert H. Ellis vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $167 12, for stationery furnished the Tax Commissioners, between the 14th of April and 7th of May, 1857. Plaintiff's counsel introduced in evidence the bill of plaintiff, approved by Mr. Allen, one of the Tax Commissioners, and also a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed July 9, 1857, directing the Comptroller to pay the amount. Counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the following grounds: *First*—That the Tax Commissioners were County and not City officers, and that all suits brought on contracts made by them must be brought against the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, instead of these defendants. *Second*—That the Tax Commissioners had no power to make contracts to bind the City, as, by the charter of 1857, and ordinances of 1849, and in conflict therewith, the Comptroller was the only officer authorized to make contracts for stationery for the City, and he had already made such contracts with parties other than the plaintiff. *Third*—That the Board of Supervisors had no power to make contracts for stationery for these defendants, and that any resolution of the Board of Supervisors, directing the Comptroller to pay for stationery ordered by the Tax Commissioners, was in direct violation of the charter and ordinances, and, therefore, invalid. The Judge rendered judgment for the defendants, with costs, on the 15th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE PAULDING CASE.

People ex rel. Sarah J. Paulding vs. P. F. Paulding.—The motion of the plaintiff to be granted.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN.

Murphy vs. The Commissioners of Police.—Motion granted without costs and without prejudice to the rights of plaintiff or relator.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Engert vs. Birch.—Case settled. All the amendments allowed.

WERE THE OLD POLICE ILLEGALLY DISCHARGED?

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. The Commissioners of Police.—This was an alternative *mandamus* directed to the Police Commissioners and commanding them to restore the relator to his office as policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, or show cause to the contrary.

Objections were made by the defendants to the form of the writ, on the ground that it was directed to the Police Commissioners, whereas it should have been to the Board of Police.

The Judge granted the motion to quash the writ on the ground taken by the counsel for the Board of Police—that it should have been directed to the Board of Police in its corporate capacity.

The Broadway Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The trial of Wogan for arson was continued yesterday; his counsel, Mr. Clinton, addressing the Jury in defence, and the Assistant District-Attorney replying on the part of the prosecution. The Judge's charge was favorable to the prisoner. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

James Regan, the shoemaker, who killed his partner, Peter Virine, in their store under the Howard House, on August 22, by striking him on the head with a hammer, was then put to the bar.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, stated to the Court the proceedings before the Coroner's inquest, and stated that he had had an interview with Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, where a year ago, the defendant was under treatment for suicidal mania. He was discharged from that institution, cured, but according to the best medical authorities, such a mania leaves behind it a degree of irritability, which urges patients to the commission of acts over which they have no control. Under these circumstances, the prosecution had agreed to accept a plea of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Judge deferred sentence to the end of term, that he might further examine the merits of the case.

James Murray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Mary Thompson was charged with assaulting and stabbing Ann Sullivan with a knife, at No. 220 East Twenty-seventh-street. The evidence proved the affray to have been a common Irish row, in which all parties were equally guilty. The Jury acquitted the defendant.

Judge Russell will not deliver his decision on the Regan case to-day, as was expected.

The Nevisink Tragedy.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—FREEHOLD, N. J., SEPT. 17, 3 P. M.

Before Hon. Judge Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

THIRD DAY—CONTINUED.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—The cross-examination of Margaret Rowan was resumed. Donnelly and Mr. Smith stood talking on the piazza about five minutes while the witness stood at the foot of the stairs; Donnelly had gone to the gentlemen's water-closets before she saw him pick up anything; she had no idea what he picked up; she did not know where it came from; she could give no idea of what became of it; when she asked Donnelly for the pass-key, he seemed to understand her perfectly; there were a number of other girls in the same apartment with witness, when she was called on the morning of the murder; they were all asleep, she thought.

Jules Berthold was sworn—He lived in Albany; was at the Seaview House last Summer; was head cook there; occupied room No. 46, Donnelly occupied room No. [illegible]; he went to bed the night of the tragedy [illegible] o'clock; was awake about two o'clock in the morning; remained awake about an hour and a half; he heard two persons talking together in Donnelly's room adjoining; they were male voices that he heard; they held a broken conversation; would say two or three words, then cease. He could not tell what they were doing; this talking continued all the time he was awake; he arose about 5 o'clock and went down to his work in the kitchen; he got his kitchen pass-key in the office; no one gave it to him; he took it himself; the porter, Francis, was sweeping the office at the time; Donnelly was not there; he saw Donnelly about 10 to 15 minutes after crossing the back yard by the kitchen; he was running and picked up something in the [illegible]; witness afterwards pointed out the spot where he [illegible] Rowan point out the place where she saw the prisoner pick up something; it was the same place; he entered the first window towards the door by which the kitchen was entered in going towards the washroom; there were three compartments in the kitchen [illegible], the meat-kitchen, the bakery and the dining-room; next the latter was the laundry; there was another between, but they were under the same roof; after Donnelly picked up something he went in the direction of the washroom.

Cross-examined—He could not tell the precise time that he went to sleep that morning after waking up; he had the asthma and could not go to sleep for some time; he could not tell who was talking in the next room. (To the District-Attorney.) He saw Donnelly about a quarter of an hour after he picked up something; he passed the kitchen going towards the water-closets. He saw him through the kitchen-door at the end of the building near the dining-room. (To Mr. Bradley.) That door looked towards Thompson's. Donnelly had changed his clothes at this time; he had a black cloth coat on.

Martha O'Neill was the next witness. She lived with Mrs. Jarvis; she knew Donnelly; she saw Donnelly on the morning of the first of August going along by the fence past Mrs. Jarvis' cottage. He was running on Mr. Schenck's side of the fence; she was standing by the gate at the side of the cottage; he was a couple of yards from the fence; he was opposite her when she first saw him; he went about two or three yards before she lost sight of him; she turned around to put her milk-pail down, and lost sight of him; she then went along the fence to the front of the cottage; she then saw Donnelly stepping up on to the plank walk pretty near Schenck's bar-room, at the end of the fence dividing Schenck's grounds from Mrs. Jarvis'; he walked along the plank walk towards the Seaview House a little ways, and then she lost sight of him; this walk went beyond the Seaview House down to the dock; it was between five and six in the morning.

Cross-examined—She saw nothing in his hand; she did not see him throw away anything; he had a light-colored coat on.

Mary Gaffney was sworn—She was second cook at the Seaview House last Summer; she arose a few minutes after 5 o'clock on the morning of the murder; she saw Donnelly when she went down, standing very near Moses' door; no one could have passed between him and the door; he did not appear to be doing anything; he had on a light coat and white pants; she went to the kitchen; she saw Donnelly nearly an hour after; he was going down the back stairs outside; he turned around near the kitchen when he got down; he was dressed as before; he ran as hard as he could to the gentlemen's water-closets; he appeared to be frightened; she never saw any one go down stairs so fast as he did; she saw him come back and pass the kitchen window a few minutes after he went to the water-closet; he was quite pale.

Cross-examined—Some one called her that morning; one of the wash girls named Mary, who slept in the next room, waked her; she did not hear the voice of the person who called the girls that morning; no one called after she was awakened; the room the girls slept in was about two yards from the head of the stairs. Donnelly looked angry when she saw him standing by Moses' door; she thought it might be because she had called the girls and they had not got up; she did not look back to see whether he followed her; she went down into the hall in the second story in the front part of the house and passed along that hall to the back part of the building, and went down the back stairs outside the house to the kitchen.

Mary Ann Lannan, being sworn, deposed that she was a waiter at the Seaview last Summer; when she arose on the morning of Aug. 1, she heard a noise in the entry down stairs; she was then about half-dressed; next she heard a moaning; she told the girl that slept with her that something dreadful must have happened, and asked her to go out with her and see what it was; this girl was also about half-dressed; she slept where the rest of the servants slept; they went down stairs; they reached the foot of the stairs in about three minutes after she heard the noise; she saw a man running around in the entry with his throat cut, near the stairs; he was in his night-clothes; she stood about two minutes on the stairs looking at him; he was still there when she went up stairs; as she was getting out of bed she heard the noise; the man was where the two entries joined.

Cross-examined—She heard some one call the girls before she got up; she thought at the time it was Donnelly, but did not know.

Bernard McLoughlin deposed that he lived at the Seaview House last Summer; was second head-waiter there; saw Mr. Moses on the morning of the first of August, after he was hurt, in room No. 34, lying on the bed; he saw Mr. Munters come to the house; it was before Connery came he thought; Moses appeared to be in a weak condition; was all covered with blood; his shirt was saturated; witness asked him how he felt; he said he felt weak—like dying.

Cross-examined—Witness slept on the fourth floor; there were three apartments on the fourth floor, one for the nurses, one for the men, and one for the female employes of the house; James Maxwell, the head-waiter, awakened the witness about ten minutes before five o'clock on the morning of the first of August; Maxwell told witness that he called the girls before he called him; Donnelly came up there about five o'clock; witness saw him; Donnelly went into the men's room about three steps before he called the girls; he turned and went out, and then witness heard a knocking at the girl's door; the men had all gone down except Maxwell and witness; Maxwell called out to Donnelly that that was a pretty time in the morning to call them; there seemed to be nothing unusual in Donnelly's appearance; he had on his pantaloons and shirt only; witness went down the front stairs to the office, and then into the dining-room about five or six minutes; Francis, the porter, and Donnelly were in the office; witness staid in the dining-room about fifteen minutes; he then went to the office; Maxwell had come in and told him that something had happened up stairs; there was no one in the office; he staid there a few minutes; Donnelly came in at the front door and Smith came down stairs into the office at about the same time; Donnelly seemed very much agitated; Smith appeared about the same as usual; witness went up stairs to Moses' room; no one was in Moses' room when he entered; Francis, the porter, went in shortly before he left; witness was there from five to seven minutes; from there witness went down the back stairs to the kitchen; he staid there a short time, and then went through the dining-room into the office; from there he went to Thompson's, at Mr. Smith's instance, to get a physician; on coming back he saw Munter in the office; he had just come in; this was about half an hour after witness came out of Moses' room; Munter, after standing a moment at the foot of the stairs talking to some one, went up; there were perhaps half a dozen persons in the office; at Thompson's witness was told there was no physician; he did not know when Connery arrived; Francis, the porter, went up stairs with Munter; Donnelly's pantaloons, when witness first saw him, were white; he heard Donnelly speak of his pantaloons being torn; whether that was the night or day before the murder he could not tell; (to the District-Attorney,) when Donnelly came into the office he had on white pantaloons and a slate-colored coat; Maxwell said to Donnelly when he came in, "Donnelly, something serious has happened up stairs; you had better go up and see about it;" Donnelly made no answer; he did not go, but went behind the counter; (to Gov. Pennington,) Maxwell left the house on the 2d or 3d of August; witness has not seen him since.

Jacob B. Rue, cashier of the Freehold Banking Company, was sworn—He pronounced a bill of the Bank of Geneva (shown him) to be a counterfeit. A bill of the Ocean Bank of Washington (shown him) was a fictitious bill. There was no such bank in existence now. One of the bills (shown him) was a $100 advertising bill. None of the bills and parts of bills shown him were genuine.

Cross-examined—There might have been such a bank as the Ocean Bank of Washington in existence in 1852.

The Court adjourned at 6½ o'clock P. M.

FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1857—9 A. M.

The examination of Jacob Rue was resumed; he had examined the fragments of bills found in the yard of the Seaview House since the adjournment of the Court; there were fragments of a $2 bill on the Essex County Bank of Keyesville, of a $2 bill on the Western Bank of New-York, of a $5 bill on the Champlain Bank of Helenburgh, N. Y.—a broken bank; of a $3 bill on the Bank of the Union, marked worthless in the *Bank-Note Reporter*, and of a $5 bill on the Bank of West Union, Ohio, also worthless; there was a $3 bill on the Commercial Bank of Buffalo; there was no such bank named in the *Bank-Note Reporter*.

Cross-examined—The bill on the Ocean Bank was marked worthless; from this he would infer that such a bank had existed.

Henry Miller was sworn: He resided at No. 369, and did business at No. 367 Canal-street; was at the Seaview House on the first of August; he laid awake about five minutes in bed that morning, and heard a stifled cry of murder three distinct times; a moment after he heard a female voice, he thought, exclaim, "My God! somebody's murdered; he got out of bed, looked out of his room door and saw blood on the hall floor; he shut the door and locked it, and then put on his pants; he occupied room No. 44 at the north end of the passage; he went out into the passage about ten minutes after he first heard the cry, and went to the head of the stairs where there was a pool of blood; he traced the blood to room No. 34; he looked in and saw a young man lying on the bed outside the spread; he had nothing but his shirt on and was covered with blood; witness went in; the young man said somebody had killed him and named the person; witness was in there from three to five minutes.

Mr. Dayton desired to ask the witness the exact words that Moses used.

Mr. Bradley said the declarations of Moses were inadmissible in law unless there was evidence that they were made in immediate expectation of death. No such evidence was as yet offered.

Mr. Dayton contended that the statement of Moses that Donnelly had killed him indicated a consciousness on the part of the deceased of impending death sufficient to make the evidence of what he said admissible.

Gov. Pennington said dying declarations were not admissible merely because the individual who makes them dies an hour or a week after, but the basis of their admission was the consciousness of impending death. There was no evidence that Moses believed he would die when he used the words referred to. He used the general expression that somebody had killed him. There was no evidence before the Court [illegible]

[illegible] it was not necessary that the deceased should state in express terms that he believed that he was about to die. In view of all the circumstances attending the situation of the deceased, the evidence of his statement to the witness at that time was admissible.

Mr. Bradley requested the Court to note his exception.

Counsel for the prosecution waived the question for the time, and counsel for the defendant withdrew their exception.

Examination resumed—The witness went from Moses' room, saying he would go for the Doctor, back to his own room, slipped on his boots, went down the front stairs, passed through the office on to the front piazza, where he met Donnelly leaning against one of the centre columns; this was about five minutes after he left Moses' room; Donnelly was very pale, looked very wild out of his eyes, and appeared to be in a state of great nervous excitement; before witness addressed him at all he said to the witness, repeating it half a dozen times in quick succession, "What room is he in?" witness replied, "He is in his room," passed down the stairs and ran over to Thompson's as fast as he could; he there asked one of the colored waiters if there was a Doctor in the house, who went with him and looked on the book to see; they were thus engaged about ten minutes; they found no doctor's name registered; the waiter thought there was a Doctor in one room up stairs; witness went up and knocked at the door of a gentleman who said he was not a practicing doctor; witness then went back to the Seaview House, and while standing on the back piazza of the second floor, he saw Donnelly coming out of one of the water-closets; his dress was changed; witness went up stairs to the third floor and into his room, where he finished dressing; he then went out into the hall; passed through room No. 36 into room No. 34; a number of persons were in the room at this time, among them Mr. Smith, Mr. Munter and Coroner Connery; witness stood by the bed; some of these in the room then passed into No. 36; witness went with them, and saw them lift up the mattress of the bed; they took some money from between the mattresses; it was in a soiled white handkerchief; they all went into No. 34 with the money; Mr. Rowan, he thought, opened the bundle and commenced counting the money; Connery was sewing up the wound in Moses' neck; he (Connery) remarked to Moses, "As you are now about to appear before your Maker, it is necessary for you to speak the truth and nothing but the truth;" witness then went to his own room, passing through No. 36; he did not go into Moses' room again while he was living; the door of No. 36 was not open when he first went there in the morning; when he was last there it was open.

Cross-examined—Mr. Smith and the others in the room did not appear excited; witness was not excited; did not see any one except Donnelly particularly excited; when he saw the prisoner coming out of the water-closet he appeared more calm; witness saw Donnelly in the room of Moses when Connery was there; he was walking up and down; he looked paler than he did when coming from the water-closets; witness thought Donnelly was of an impulsive disposition; witness had been at the Seaview about three weeks before the tragedy; there were a good many people in the various passage-ways of the house during the morning; after witness had finished dressing he met Donnelly coming out of the back hall in the third story, going towards the front of the house.

Dr. Robert Cook next took the stand. He assisted at the *post mortem* examination of Moses; Dr. Taylor was engaged in it with him; the wound was in the side of the neck; it was on the left side of, and almost parallel with the wind-pipe; Dr. Finnell conducted the examination; after taking out the stitches, he enlarged the wound for the purpose of examination; witness suggested that it would be well to ascertain the exact situation and the size of the wound; it was two and a half inches long; the wound was by the crico-thyroid membrane; the front of the upper part of the larynx was composed of two cartilages, the upper called the thyroid, the lower called the cryoid; the crico-thyroid membrane connected these parts; the wound passed across the neck downwards and backwards; the side of the instrument must have faced the larynx on one side, and on the other the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, also the sheath of the vessels; it must have passed between the gullet and the vertebræ of the neck; it passed almost through to the other side; the wound at the bottom had the same direction as at the mouth, straight; the scalpel when inserted could not be moved laterally; when it was introduced the side of the instrument faced the œsophagus, it had not been turned apparently; the œsophagus lies behind the wind-pipe; the wound in the œsophagus was made when the instrument was withdrawn; the superior laretial artery was severed; this artery branches off from the external carotid; the larynx was not penetrated; the sheath was not moved; if the carotid artery was severed a man might rise, but could not stand; he would fall again; the exterior jugular vein was severed; he thought the branch artery might have been taken up and life prolonged; the œsophagus would not readily heal.

A recess of five minutes was here taken.

Examination resumed—Witness did not think the deceased could have recovered; a piece of the fourth vertebræ at its junction with the fifth was broken off; there was a slight flesh wound on the upper side of the right arm just above the elbow; it was a cut wound, not torn, apparently made with a sharp instrument; the blow which inflicted the wound in the neck must have been heavy; the witness was called by Mr. Parker to attend the *post-mortem* examination; witness had every opportunity to see and judge of all that took place at the examination; the external orifice of the wound appeared to have been enlarged when the instrument was drawn out.

Cross-examined—A large quantity of blood would flow from such a wound; a clot might be formed in such a wound, and the injured man might live two or three hours; he would not die instantly; witness could not kill a man with a razor; with a dirk he could cut a man's head off instantly; he did not know as a better blow to cause death could be given to a man covered up in bed, than that which was given to Moses; if the heart was pierced, death would be more certainly produced; the appearance of the wound was such that witness judged the instrument must have been sharp on the edges; the wound could not have been made by an instrument two and-a-half inches wide at the base, and tapering gradually to a point; the instrument by which the wound was made must have been narrow; there were no angles or jagged protuberances about the orifice of the wound; it was a clean cut. [To Mr. Dayton] If a person was lying on the right side, with his face towards the wall, the anterior parts of the neck might have been severed as well as if his face was turned towards the person giving the wound; if a person acquainted with the human frame, desired to produce death by a wound in that part of the neck at which the wound was made in Moses' neck, he would give a transverse wound rather than a stab. [To Mr. DAYTON] It would depend somewhat on the position of the person to be wounded.

Peter F. Schenck was sworn.—He lived at Nevisink, about 400 feet north of the Seaview House; he was at the Seaview House a little after 6 A. M. on the 1st of August; he went to room No. 36; he saw there Donnelly, Coroner Connery, and a number of others; Munter was not in room No. 34, which he entered passing through No. 36; Connery was trying to staunch the blood that flowed from Moses' neck; Donnelly was standing near the foot of the bed; Connery told Moses that he could live but a short time; he said "Don't accuse any one wrongfully;" he then said, "Who cut your throat?" or words to that effect, Moses said "Donnelly did it." Donnelly was looking towards Moses; the witness shortly after went out into the hall, passing through room No. 36; most of the persons in the room with Moses shortly went out at the door of No. 34; about a minute after witness went to the door of No. 34; Mr. Peter Stader, and Mr. Wilson and witness went into Moses' room; Mr. Stader asked Moses if he was aware that he could live but a few minutes; Moses nodded his head, and said "Yes;" "Now," said Mr. Stader or Mr. Wilson, "be sure and don't accuse any one wrongfully about this;" Moses then said that Mr. Donnelly had cut his throat.

Gov. Pennington excepted to these declarations of Moses.

Examination resumed—Either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Stader asked Moses if he had any previous quarrels or disturbances with Donnelly.

Gov. Pennington objected to the answer to that question. They could not go back to Moses' antecedent relation to Donnelly.

Mr. Dayton did not desire to press this point.

The Court adjourned to 3 P. M.

The Court-room, on Thursday afternoon, was uncomfortably crowded. The testimony of the girls who saw Donnelly go towards the river with something which, by the theory of the prosecution, is supposed to be a knife which he had picked up from the grass, was listened to with deep interest. The prisoner's air throughout was unconcerned. After the Court adjourned, he talked a while with his friends who gathered around him, then kissed the sisters affectionately, and went into jail with the officer. His apartments there are very comfortable; every attention is paid him, and his meals are supplied daily from the table of the United States Hotel, adjacent to the Court-house.

The proceedings this morning were not so interesting as those of the day preceding. A great deal of time was taken up by counsel in arguing points of law raised by objections on the part of defence to evidence offered by the prosecution. Counsel are permitted much more latitude both in their arguments and in conducting their examinations here than is generally allowed in New-York. The Court has permitted a great many questions to be propounded in the progress of this trial which would have been deemed irrelevant by some of our City Judges. Everybody wonders what is to be the theory of the defence. Nothing has as yet fallen from the prisoner's counsel from which one can form any opinion about it.

Obituary.

Mrs. JOHNSTONE, a lady whose name has occupied a place in modern Scottish literature, recently died in Edinburgh. She was for many years editor of *Tait's Magazine*, and was the author of *Clan Albyn*, *Elizabeth de Bruce*, and other novels; and more lately of *Violet Hamilton*, *Knights of the Round Table*, and the various stories published in the Edinburgh Tales. She is still better known to a large class, perhaps as the writer of the admirable *Meg Dod's Cookery Book*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Rev. J. [illegible] having been closed for [illegible] will be reopened [illegible] SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening. Preaching in the morning by ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church; in the afternoon by G. L. PRENTISS, D. D., of the Mercer-street Church; in the evening by WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath Evenings with the Romanists.—Rev. F. [illegible], D. D., and Missionary friends, hold conversations with the Romanists on the unscriptural claims of Popery, in the Mission Church, 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., every SABBATH EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject, to-morrow evening—*The Romish Half-Communion*. Seats free for all.

Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

John-street First M. E. Church, John-st.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. A Christian Jew. Sermon in the morning to young men. Also a Jewish family will be baptized in the Christian faith. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID S. PATTERSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school Concert of Prayer in the evening. Strangers invited.

Rev. Isaac Westcott (formerly Pastor of the Laight-st. Church) will preach TO-MORROW, in the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—in the Morning—*Man's relation to eternity, the habitation of God*—Isaiah 57, 15. Subject—in the Evening—*The Christian's conflict*—[illegible].

North Reformed Dutch Church—Corner of William and Fulton sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Joseph M. Waite, Minister of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 20. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. T. L. Harris will resume his ministrations at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, east side, five doors above 8th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a Course of Lectures, to be continued each successive Sabbath evening. Subject—*New Ideas and Old Principles*.

Mr. Henry Bellinger, from Schoharie County, N. Y., will preach in New-York at No. 206 8th-av., in the EVENING, Sept. 22; also, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, in Chelsey Hall, 28th-st., near 8th-av. In the EVENING at No. 206 8th-av. Services 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening.

A Meeting for Prayer, in reference to the distressing events in Upper India and the calamities which have fallen upon the Missions of the Presbyterian Church in that country, will be held in Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Norfolk-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ROACHE, of Allen-st.; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of 11th-st. Church; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Avenue B. Seats free.

First Free-Will Baptist Church—Worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor, having returned to the City, will resume his pastoral labors as usual. Preaching at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

Rev. S. A. Baker will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

The Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be reopened for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, Pastor.

Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, in Forsyth-st., (between Hester and Canal,) Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Rector. Divine service, morning and evening. A funeral discourse may be expected TO-MORROW MORNING.

Lectures on Romanism.—Rev. P. J. GOLDEN will (D. V.) deliver a lecture on the errors and corruptions of Rome, in the Mission Hall, No. 606 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Subject—*Image-Worship*.

Calamity upon Calamity!—Is there not a cause? Those who desire to understand the cause would do well to hear the preaching of the Messenger of the Judgment, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free.

The Protestant Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., is open for divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and 7½ evening. All the seats are free. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. D. S. Burnet will preach in 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The morning topic—*The due observance of the Lord's day profitable for the life that now is and for that which is to come.*

Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

Primitive Methodist Church—Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Preaching in the above Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH FAWCETT, Pastor. Mrs. FAWCETT will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Collection taken up to support the Pastor.

Duane-street Methodist E. Church, near Hudson-st.—Rev. B. M. ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ evening. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats are free for all.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

Rev. R. S. Storrs will preach in the Central Cong. Church, Ormond-st., (between Classon and Franklin avs.,) Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. Robert Nevin, from Londonderry, Ireland, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. WM. W. HALLOWAY will preach a sermon to Sabbath School Teachers TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

At the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, services will be held TO-MORROW as usual, with preaching by Rev. SYDNEY A. COREY. In the MORNING at 10½; in the EVENING at 7½.

Rev. Wm. Garner will preach in the Laight-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; also, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD. EVENING, 7½ P. M., by Rev. DANIEL WISE.

Market-street Church.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (20th inst.) MORNING and EVENING. The communion services of the church occur on this Sabbath.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. T. R. HOWLETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Rev. G. A. Peltz will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Seats free.

Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. BANGS, and in the evening by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., Pastor.

Church of the Puritans.—The regular Morning and Evening services in this Church will be performed by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY, 20th inst.

Williamsburg.—Rev. B. PETERS will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823. NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK. (Four doors below William.)

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

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From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 8 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.

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Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 1 cap, 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton press, [illegible].

Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] MEADOWBROOK. By MARY J. HOLMES, Author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Homestead on the Hillside." [illegible] Price $1.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to the above announcement. A new book by an author so well and so widely known as Mrs. Holmes is certain to be favorably received. We can truly say that "Meadowbrook" is destined to add largely to the high reputation she already enjoys from the popularity of her former popular productions.

Will be ready at the same time, uniform in style and price with the above, new editions of "LENA RIVERS" and "HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE."

MEMORABLE SCENES IN FRENCH HISTORY. From the Era of Cardinal Richelieu to the present time; embracing the prominent events of the last three centuries, with incidents in the lives of Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Louis XVII., Mirabeau, Robespierre, Napoleon I., Maria Louisa, Napoleon II., Napoleon III., &c. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, author of "Court and Reign of Catharine II.," "Emperor Nicholas I.," "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Arctic Explorations and Discoveries," "History of the Mormons," &c. [illegible] pages. Price $1.

PARIS WITH PEN AND PENCIL; Its People and Literature, its Life and Business. By DAVID W. BARTLETT, author of "What I saw in London," "Life of Lady Jane Gray," "Life of Joan of Arc," &c. With 33 illustrations and Portraits. 335 pages. 12mo. Price $1.

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The work realizes a great desideratum, and its value cannot easily be overrated. Every citizen may now know for himself what has been done and how it was done. The indexing is very complete, so that any name or subject is easily found. The work is put up in various styles of binding, at prices within the means of all, and nothing is wanting but for the people to come forward and avail themselves of the great benefit which may be found in the ample pages of the volumes, as they are issued. Published in New-York by D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, PUBLISHED BY G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

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IMPROVED TANKS FOR AQUARIA—MADE by C. E. Hammet, Jr., Newport, R. I. These tanks, having iron frames, are much stronger than those made of glass, while the interior, being coated with glass, is free from any deleterious substances, and may be put into immediate use without fear of destruction to stock. They are warranted to be free from leakage or taint. Sold by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 195 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSENT OR LOST—A NOTE, NO. 40, DRAWN by Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., Aug. 14, 6 months, for $653 55. Was mailed on the 29th August last to J. Croswell & Son, New Baltimore, N. Y., and has never reached its destination. The note was made payable at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, to the order of the drawers and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or receiving such note, payment thereof having been stopped. Information may be sent to W. J. & Co., No. 252 8th-av. or to J. C. & Son, New Baltimore, N. Y.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN AND INDORSED BY CAMERON, EDWARDS & CO., No. 41, dated April 4, 1857, payable 6 months after date at the Metropolitan Bank, for $1,351 75-100. Payment having been stopped all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The finder will confer a favor by handing the same or inclosing it to J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 101 Liberty-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE MADE BY THE subscriber, dated Brooklyn, July 15, 1857, at 3 months, for $2,200 19, to the order of S. W. BARNARD, Esq., of Albany, and by him indorsed, payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said note, it having been lost or stolen, and payment of which has been stopped. S. C. DECKER.

LOST—TWO COUPONS OF THE LAWRENCEburg, Upper Mississippi, Railroad Company, for $35 each, payable Sept. 1, 1857: Nos. 230 and 231. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding them will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 109 South-st.

LOST—THREE COUPONS, NOS. 864, 904, AND 905, Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, for $35 each, due 1st August, last. Payment has been stopped, and a reward will be paid for their return at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO make a professional tour in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, will faithfully attend to such collections and other business as may be intrusted to him; he will visit New-York on the 29th inst., to confer with such parties as may in the meantime communicate with him. S. H. STAFFORD, Att'y at Law, Durhamville, Oneida Co., N. Y. Refers to Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND, E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 82 John-st., S. B. GREGORY, Esq., No. 88 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS person—Five Grover and Baker's Mantilla Machines, in prime order; these machines make the best stitch, and do not rip; they quilt beautifully on ladies cloaks and gent's coats, sew cloth and muslin. The owner has other business which requires his entire attention. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, at No. 176 Broadway, (Howard Hotel,) basement.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—About 7,000 acres of heavily-timbered land, well situated in St. Lawrence County. Apply to R. CRAM, No. 4 New-st., or JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 218 Fulton-st., over the Ocean Bank.

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A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTablished millinery business, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy; harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, [illegible] years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, 12th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-WHEEL, FOUR-seated vehicle for one horse, made in Italy, called "Barrocino," together with a handsome harness, all entirely new. Apply at No. 172 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past life and future prospects, from a specimen of their handwriting, and give a delineation of the character and describe the future wife or husband; give advice in love affairs, &c. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid [illegible] understands her business perfectly; best of references; can be seen for two days at No. 111 [illegible] and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE [illegible] to take care of a horse [illegible] City or country; could not [illegible] and would be willing to make himself [illegible] The most satisfactory references can be [illegible] D. B., Times office.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OCTOBER NEXT, A situation as [illegible] by a respectable young Irishwoman, having the best of recommendations of her present employer, by whom she was for the last 15 months. Inquire at No. [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG women; one is thorough cook and [illegible] American, will assist in washing [illegible] English girl, as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] would do light housework. Good references [illegible] this day or Monday, at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his last employer for his general character, competency and capability. Address [illegible] C., at the bookstore No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is a good baker, and [illegible] hand at pastry. Best of references. Apply from [illegible] o'clock, at No. 448 4th-st., between 1st and 2d [illegible] days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 12th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Call at No. [illegible] near Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and fine washer or seamstress. The best City references given. Call at No. [illegible] 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. None but first-class families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is very pleasant to children and would like to teach them the English language. Has the best of references. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

TO HAIR-DRESSERS AND WIG-MAKERS.—A young man wishes to obtain a situation as improver in the above business. Address No. [illegible] Washington-st., Brooklyn.

SINGERS FOR A CHURCH.—A GOOD QUARtet can be obtained for an Evangelical Church by calling upon HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN the office of a first-class hotel; he must have had some experience in the business; must be steady and well recommended; it will be entirely useless for any one to answer unless they possess the above requisites. Address, in own handwriting, THOS. A. [illegible], 683 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER, to work at lozenges and pan-work [illegible] workman need apply. Apply to THOS. SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery. Also, a young woman to attend store [illegible] acquainted with the business preferred. Apply as above.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, one who is kind to children and willing to aid in the nursery. Reference required. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LEGIBLE WRITER, A situation in a law-office, where there is plenty of business; [illegible]. Address FRANK, Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE-BAKER, AT THE Jersey City Ferry Saloon. Apply from [illegible] P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO gentlemen. Good plain board. Private family preferred. Would require two or three rooms [illegible] Lights and one fire through the Winter, and privilege of bath. First-class references given and required. Address, stating fully location, accommodations, and terms, H. J. BAILEY, at this office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A parlor and bedroom on second or third floor, in a religious family, where there are not many boarders, and where the dinner-hour is not later than [illegible] o'clock. Location, say, above Houston-st., and between [illegible] Address, with particulars, J. R. L., box No. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room and bedroom attached, with [illegible] himself, wife and 3 children, in a small [illegible] family where there are no other boarders. Between [illegible] and 36th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 475 stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a good neighborhood, by a gentleman and lady, nurse and child; would require two rooms adjoining, and a room for the nurse. Address, stating terms and location, H., Box No. 3,981, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM and pantry communicating, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, a back room, furnished or unfurnished, or the whole second story would be let to a family, with board, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, (old number.) References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,981 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESiding in the VIIth Ward, would let two handsome parlors on the second floor, to a party of gentlemen with or without board, or breakfast only; the [illegible] washing and mending can be done in the house if required; rooms will be kept neat and in order, and all the comforts of a home given. Those only wishing good accommodations, and willing to pay a fair price for first-rate accommodations will address HOME, Times Office.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, [illegible] together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first and third floors; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement [illegible]. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, either permanent or transient, can be accommodated with double or single rooms at No. 9 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green. Together with its convenience for business men, this house possesses the advantage of its contiguity to the several Ferries, to Quarantine, New-Brighton, [illegible], &c. Various stage routes to all parts of the City concentrate here also.

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF steady habits and good education may find comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, with a respectable and strictly private family, living [illegible] near Union-square, and having no other boarders. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Applicants will address, with real name, to M. S., Box No. 1,803 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO LIVES most of his time out of town, an unfurnished front room on second floor, in a private family, on or near the 6th or 8th av. railroad, within one mile of the City Hall. Partial board wanted, equal to one day per week, and a small amount of washing. A permanent arrangement is desired. Address, stating terms, to X. Y., Times office.

MURRAY HILL.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A physician or for families or single gentlemen, with private parlor and table if desired, in a first-class house occupied by a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass the door. Apply at No. 36 East 36th-st. Reference required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman seeking the comforts of a pleasant home, would like to engage board with a private family, located within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. Unexceptional references given. Address NEWTON, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS IN SUITE or single, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen, [illegible] board. Apply at No. [illegible] Henry-st., between [illegible] and Clark sts., a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 551 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. E. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1857.

[illegible] THE NEW-YORK TIMES. [illegible] 40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning.—Price two cents;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on [illegible] by the United States Mail [illegible] Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports [illegible] Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The loss of the *Central America* was the absorbing topic of conversation yesterday. The meagre character of the dispatch published in the morning papers, in which no names of the saved were given, created intense anxiety on the part of all who either had, or supposed they might have, friends on board; and this was only partially allayed by the report of the names of a portion of those who were rescued, which was received by telegraph and published in the evening edition of the TIMES. Rumors were current throughout the day that the steamer had long been unseaworthy, and the names of several persons were mentioned who had refused either to go out or send goods by her; but as such reports always prevail upon the loss of any vessel, they are entitled to little attention unless authenticated by some authority. The insurance companies came forward with commendable promptness, and engaged to pay their losses upon receipt of the bills of lading, without availing themselves of the delay to which they are entitled. We are still without full reports of this great disaster, but the telegraph adds somewhat to the information of yesterday.

In Wall-street yesterday, the Banks were in no way influenced in their movement by the loss of treasure on the *Central America*. The large insurances in London [illegible] nearly a million of Exchange, which, with the thirteen millions Gold in Bank, will steady the general feeling of confidence in Bank until the next California mail, due about 30th inst. The Banks continue to do a liberal part by their most needy customers, but the pressure for discounts is still beyond their ability to accommodate, and the paper thrown out finds a severe market among outside money lenders, who are getting 18 per cent. off the very best bills. The Stock Board was not at first materially affected by the loss of the steamer. In the afternoon, however, the tone of the market was heavy. The action of the Board of Underwriters in resolving to pay the Gold losses at once, without waiting the sixty days allowed by their policies, was highly commended, and had a good effect in removing all apprehension of serious difficulty in the payment of the California drafts when the duplicates come forward in the next mail. The Corn Exchange was moderately active, and Flour advanced 10@15 cents. Exchange on Europe closed dull, and large parcels of English bills, with Bank indorsement, were offered at 107½ ⅌ cent.

A very curious controversy among the Generals of the American army who were concerned in the conquest of Mexico seems to have been started by the recent letter of General PILLOW, of Tennessee. The principal object of that letter was to claim for himself the credit of having planned one of the most important operations of the campaign, and of having protested against the purchase of a treaty of peace from Mexico by Mr. TRIST, who acted with the concurrence and approbation of General SCOTT. Brigadier-General HITCHCOCK has written a reply to this epistle, which will probably cause some considerable regret in the mind of General PILLOW that he should ever have done so imprudent a thing as to open such a controversy. *Gen. H. first fastens upon Gen. P. the odious* distinction of having accepted a command in the Mexican war for the purpose of being a spy upon his commanding General; and he then proceeds to show that General PILLOW himself in council approved of the very proceeding for which he now affects to censure Gen. SCOTT. He also convicts him of a *deliberate attempt to rob a brother* officer of the credit to which he was entitled, and sets forth the manner in which this effort was regarded and treated by Gen. SCOTT. The controversy will probably be still further continued and will make public a good deal more than is now known of the secret history of the Mexican War.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington states that the Administration has received authentic information of the fitting out of three several expeditions for the invasion of Nicaragua—at New-York, New-Orleans, and Mobile; and of another expedition, having its centre in Texas, and headed by SAM HOUSTON, for the seizure of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. The Administration is determined to enforce the Neutrality laws, and a form of instructions has been prepared by Executive authority to forward to the United States Marshals and District-Attorneys on the seaboard for their guidance in the matter.

A Committee of the Temperance people, formed at a Convention some two years since, and of which WILLIAM RICHARDSON is Chairman, have issued a call for another State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 6th of October. The "regular" Convention is to be held at Rochester on the 30th inst. The Committee under whose authority the new Convention is called represents those opposed to Mr. DELAVAN.

The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills in [illegible], situated at the corner of Fawn and [illegible] streets, exploded on Thursday morning, killing [illegible], and injuring seventeen others, [illegible] fatally. The boiler-house, and [illegible] adjoining, were demolished.

In the trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY for the murder of [illegible] MOORE, still in progress at Freehold, [illegible] County, N. J., important witnesses [illegible] examined on Thursday afternoon relative to the [illegible] and conduct of the prisoner after [illegible] was committed. More medical [illegible] offered on the part of the prosecution [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] testified to the dying declarations of the deceased, made in his and the prisoner's presence, charging the latter [illegible]. The case for [illegible] will not be closed for several days.

[illegible] yesterday, there was but little transpired of public interest. The Cooper General Committee met at Tammany Hall, and passed resolutions indorsing the State nominations, and urging their support.

The Judiciary Department.

The propriety of nominating Judge DENIO as the Republican candidate has been discussed by one of the Republican Committees of this City. While it professed to honor and respect the principle of the independence of the Judiciary, and expressed a desire to stand by it, the question was raised whether Judge DENIO could be relied on to decide the Lemon case, which will come before his Court, in accordance with the views and wishes of the Republican party. D. D. FIELD, Esq., gave the evasive and quite unsatisfactory answer that as an old Democrat, Judge DENIO was unquestionably in favor of the doctrine of State Rights, and, therefore, opposed to overriding State laws in behalf of Slavery. How the fact may be we do not know, nor do we care to inquire. Those who believe Judge DENIO fit for the place he holds must believe that he will decide this case and every other that may come before him, *in accordance with the Constitution and the law*, and that is all that any one should expect or require at his hands.

In truth, the fact that the Republicans require preliminary assurances as to his views upon the Lemon case, shows conclusively that, if they support him at all, it will be upon some other ground than the Independence of the *Judiciary Department of the Government* from the influences of political partisanship. It shows that with them also Judges are to be nominated on account of their devotion to party interests and their subserviency to party objects. It is quite possible that this will prove to be the only basis upon which the system of an Elective Judiciary can rest,—that if Judges are to be elected, it must be by party votes, and that the only condition of a party nomination will be the open and unreserved espousal of party principles and a distinct pledge to be governed on the Bench by party views. The tendency of current politics is clearly in that direction. Political partisanship has already complete control of every other department of the Government; it would not be at all surprising if it should eventually effect the subjugation of this department also. But those who have faith in the principle of an Elective *Judiciary*, ought to be foremost in the endeavor to save it from such a degradation: for when it shall have been clearly established that a Judge is neither more nor less than a party tool,—that his decisions are to be dictated by party conventions and his action to be governed by party requirements, the next step will inevitably be the abolition of the elective system and a return to the old mode of appointment. It seems to us, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance, not to any party *as such*, but to conservative and patriotic men in all parties, that this tendency should be resisted,—and that a Judge who discards utterly the interests and the exactions of his own party friends, when they come in conflict with his clear and settled convictions of justice and of law, should receive in so doing the hearty and effective support of all who really prize the independence and integrity of the Judiciary Department.

That any political party will take such a stand, *and set aside its own party aims and sentiments* for the purpose of maintaining such a principle, we see no great reason for expecting. A political party exists for party ends. Its first aim is to obtain power, partly because it believes its possession of power essential to the public good, and partly because it knows the possession of office essential to its own. It has its own platforms and its own machinery of organized action,—and when it goes beyond these and supports the candidates or adopts the measures of any other party, it runs the risk of weakening its own organization and losing the support of its own most zealous members. There are very many men, judicious and intelligent upon all other topics, who still do not believe that there can possibly be either virtue or patriotism outside the limits of their own political party;—and such men are naturally startled and alienated by the proposition to nominate upon their ticket one who already has a place upon that of some other party. The Republican Party, by nominating Judge DENIO, would undoubtedly incur this hazard; whether there would be any compensating advantages for such a step in a party point of view may be somewhat doubtful.

But it is *not* to the political and organized action of any party, that we are to look for the maintenance of such a principle as the one now involved. The independence of the Bench can only be secured by the independent action of the People, without regard to political divisions and in utter defiance of partisan dictation. Let it be thoroughly and universally understood *that the Judiciary is not a* party machine,—that men should not be elected judges because of their party relations, and that no citizen should be bound by his party alliances in voting for them, and the result may be accomplished. All parties as such, Republicans, Democrats, Americans and Prohibitionists, will undoubtedly aim to secure the election of judges identified with their own views and pledged to their own objects. But there are thousands and tens of thousands in the ranks of all these parties who can base their individual action upon higher motives and sounder principles. It is by them that the independence of the Judiciary must be maintained, if it is maintained at all.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—CAUSE OF THE BREAK.—We hope that before the subject of the Telegraphic Cable is dismissed from the public mind, we may have some explanation of a very decided discrepancy in two accounts that have been published from high authority as to the immediate cause of the recent failure. It is understood everywhere that a very useless and untimely application of the *brakes* to the paying-out machinery was the immediate cause of the catastrophe;—but the important question is, by *whose fault* was this application made? Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer of the Company, in his official report, states that while he was gone forward, and without his knowledge, a mechanic whom he had left in temporary charge of the apparatus, applied the brakes and did the mischief. But on the other hand, Professor MORSE, in his journal of the proceedings, states with still greater minuteness, that Mr. BRIGHT himself was the person by whose order the brakes were applied. The following is his statement of the affair:

> *Aug. 12, Noon.*—At 3:45, yesterday morning, in latitude 52° 30', longitude 17° 30', Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, went on deck; our ship was going at the rate of 4 miles 2 fathoms per hour, and the cable running out at a greater speed, [illegible] of the hour. Mr. BRIGHT spoke to the man in charge of the brakes, asking him what strain was upon the cable, to which the answer was returned, about 1,600 pounds. Mr. BRIGHT directed him to put 100 *pounds more of force upon the brakes*, to check the speed of the cable. This was demurred to by the man for a moment, who expressed a fear that it would not be prudent. Mr. BRIGHT, *however, persevered in his orders*. The brakes were applied with the additional force, &c.

Prof. MORSE here speaks with the utmost precision, and gives an account of what occurred so detailed and emphatic as to forbid the supposition that he was merely recording rumors that had reached him from other quarters. And if this account is true, it is very evident that Mr. BRIGHT is by no means a competent person for the very responsible post which he has hitherto filled in the Telegraph Company, and justice to him, as well as to others concerned, imperatively requires that there should be some explanation given of the exactly opposite and conflicting reports of the transaction given by Prof. MORSE and Mr. BRIGHT. We take it for granted the Directors will give special attention to this point before proceeding further with the enterprise.

Ireland and India.

A thoroughly Hibernian meeting was held in this City on Thursday evening last—a meeting so thoroughly Hibernian in all its characteristics, that it really ought not to be suffered to "overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder."

An average Hibernian meeting does not, we regret to say, partake of the nature of news for a New-York public. The youngest inhabitant may muster several such meetings *among the recollections which divide his latest* corals from his earliest bib. But a full-choired convocation of double-voiced Celtic orator Puffs developing doctrines truly congenial to the Hibernian mind, and dealing with a subject exactly adapted to stimulate the emotional nature of the sons of Erin to its highest point, really is an event sufficiently rare to be interesting, and sufficiently amusing to detain a moment's attention. Such a convocation was the "mass" meeting held in Stuyvesant Hall on Thursday evening, the 17th *of September. From beginning to end its* proceedings were so purely characteristic that they invite the comments of the Press as irresistibly as the legendary pig who ran about roasted, with a knife and fork stuck in his side, solicited the affectionate concern of the epicures.

The meeting was called, in the first place, to express "sympathy with the Sepoys," those amiable and intelligent objects being not only quite out of the reach of the said meeting, but wholly unable to understand its drift if they were not so. It was a "Mass" meeting, and was therefore convened in one of the smallest halls in the City. "Eminent" speakers were to attend, and therefore Mr. MEAGHER and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the Grattan and Curran of the Irish-American world, departed, *each on his own occasions, and "left that* world to darkness and" DOHENY. It was to have been held at seven o'clock, and therefore nothing was done till half an hour afterwards. It was to have been organized by Col. W. B. BURNETT, of Mexican-War and Gold-Box-Protest renown—and therefore one Col. W. J. HASKETT, of no particular renown at all, was called to the chair.

"So far, so Irish,"—and the subsequent proceedings were worthy, richly worthy, of the opening arrangements.

The Chairman, with Jovine dignity, announced that *the intention of the assembled* Hibernians before him was to "utter, in thunder-tones, their abhorrence of that robber-*flag dyed with the blood of nations, though* blasphemously emblazoned with the sign of the cross," which is more familiarly known to mortal men and to underwriters as the British Union Jack. Two secretaries were thereupon immediately appointed, to "bottle up the lightning" *of the approaching tempest*; and a certain Colonel DOHENY forthwith began playing the part of the electric fluid, with great fervor and fury. *He had quite made up his mind that* the "naked assumptions of the annexations of the Kingdoms and Principalities of India by England were at present engaged in resistance to the East Indian Company's government;" a surprising circumstance, certainly, and not easily to be comprehended by the Teutonic, Norman or Sclavonic mind. Also, he was sure that "*violating the rights of* conscience of the soldier fully justified him in renouncing his allegiance *in arms*," and in *employing the weapons bestowed upon him* by England in the murder of unarmed Englishmen, women and children—a conviction which will hardly be shared by the Teutonic, Norman or Sclavonic mind, but which tallies too exactly with certain previously-avowed Celtic conceptions of the nature of "parole" to excite much surprise. Moreover, Colonel DOHENY lifted up the heel of contempt against the neutrality laws of the United States, and, in a brilliantly Hibernian manner, denounced that particular provision of those laws under cover of which alone could he and his friends hope for permission to embark in an enterprise for the recovery of the "lost liberties" of their ungratefully-prosperous and disgustingly-contented native land!

Colonel DOHENY also threw a good deal of lurid light on matters and things in general, inferentially confirming a notion quite popular in this country that "Irishmen will only be absolutely content with guerdons which immeasurably transcend their merits"—startling the un-Celtic world with the information that WILLIAM TELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, LOUIS PHILIPPE and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE were all birds of a feather, and exulting immoderately over the rupture of the Atlantic Telegraph wire which had saved this country from being "broken up by Manchester goods, Sheffield ware, and the Bible bound up in cotton!"

The thunderers applauded the electric Colonel to the echo, and united with him in one tremendous declaration of tender regard and passionate concern for the one hundred and fifty million dark-skinned victims of "English tyranny in the East." That nothing might be wanting, however, to the Hibernian perfection of the performance, this expression of sympathy with the blacks in India was accompanied by many contemptuous allusions to the blacks in America. These allusions were so numerous and so full that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, on reading the report of the meeting, must regret his precipitate flight from the responsibilities of the occasion. Of course he was induced to take this rash step by the fear that any demonstration, on his part, in favor of "slaves and darkies" might endanger the prosperity of the *Southern Citizen* and interfere with the acquisition of that "well-stocked plantation" on which his fondest hopes now centre. And really we think that his compatriots ought to have considered this, and to have forborne from heaping abuse upon him in his absence. It was natural that they should be vexed at the loss of the Mitchel sheet-lightning, but *can that justify them* for alluding to the hero of Slievenamon in such terms as these: "It is the nature of the slave most bewhipt to be most cruel to the poor wretches whom he is himself called on to chastise." Really this sort of thing is not quite fair and kind. We grant that the statement is perfectly correct as a piece of psychology, and we admit that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, in Tennessee, affords a notable example of its truth. But family quarrels ought to be hushed up at home. Now is it quite politic for the Irish "masses" so to alienate their "eminent men?" Whenever so impracticable and abominable a cause as a call issued in New-York for sympathy with oath-breaking mutineers and merciless heathen murderers of Christian women and children, can evoke no better thunder and lightning than the Haskett-Doheny *tempest produced, it surely is not* wise for our Hibernian friends to quarrel with their MITCHEL, and to spurn their MEAGHER.

Mormonism in the East.

The *Mormon*, a weekly newspaper, established in this City some three years since as the organ of the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG, is discontinued. The Mormons are now left *destitute of a mouthpiece in the Eastern* States. Two papers devoted to their faith still exist in the country—the *Standard*, published at San Francisco, and the *Deseret News*, issued at Great Salt Lake City, under the direct superintendence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The organ established in this City was started when Mormonism was a feeble affair in this region. The leader of the sect deemed it im*portant that the elements already existing* should find a freer development through the agency of an accredited sheet, and, under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG, President JOHN TAYLOR undertook the task of conducting a weekly journal, which has fulfilled its purpose, and now dies. The editor, a man of no small ability, had previously been assigned to similar labors. When Mormonism began to find a foothold in Europe, he was dispatched to Paris to found a Mormon journal, and was afterwards transferred to London for a like purpose. Thence the journalistic enterprise was transferred to New-York. A few months since, President TAYLOR was recalled to Utah by orders from BRIGHAM, and his place in the *Mormon* establishment was filled by the appointment of *Elder* WM. I. APPLEBY, a gentleman who formerly held responsible offices in Utah, and in whom the Presidency of "the Church" in the Atlantic States is still vested. Mr. APPLEBY, now freed from editorial labors, will probably devote himself to a closer superintendence of the Saints, and the work of proselyting in the East may be said to have begun in earnest.

The fact that there are at present in this City nearly a thousand professed Mormons, is not generally known. Regular religious and ceremonial services are performed by these people. They have their church organization, meetings on the Sabbath and Conference gatherings, and are obedient to the will of BRIGHAM. The voice of that potential Prophet is not less effective in New-York than on the borders of the Salt Lake. What he forbids is not done,—what he commands is faithfully obeyed. The degree of the influence he exerts is amazing. *Nor is it in the City alone that the* indications of rapid growth are apparent. In New-England, there is a large force of the "Saints." There has rarely been a more goodly show of earnest men and women than that which was exhibited a few weeks since in a Mormon gathering held in Connecticut;—while the Presidency count with evident satisfaction upon the success of the missionary enterprises they are now conducting quietly but very perseveringly in that section.

The latest tidings from Utah, bringing a *record of the violent action and bloody threats* of BRIGHAM YOUNG, have a natural indorsement in the proceedings of the Mormons here. The tone of the members of the sect is uniformly pugnacious. Mildness is not the Mormon manner. Violent language and bluster are their leaders' stock in trade. The course of recent events appears to have created a *serious inflammation among the Saints*, and their temper is not improving as they advance in years. We shall hear more from them presently, and that probably not of a pacific nature.

THE NEW DOCTRINE OF MARRIAGE.—The following document is published in some of the papers in the Western part of the State: the parties to the "marriage" live in Skaneateles:

> "This certifies that Mr. GEORGE W. LEWIS and Miss HARRIET WHEELER have united as conjugal mates; *that they recognize no legal contract whatever*; that they consider that if man and woman be drawn together by proper affinity that they are truly married; that they live for each other, henceforward and forever, providing the affinity continues to exist. And if not—if that affinity which the God of Nature designed to unite man and woman diminishes or ceases to exist—*they hold themselves perfectly free and at liberty to separate*, if they choose to do so; that they throw aside the legal contract altogether, knowing it to be a curse and a nuisance—believing it to be the means of burning out and destroying the very love and affinity that should unite all mankind in the conjugal relations. And in testimony of which we subscribe our names.
>
> GEORGE W. LEWIS,
> HARRIET WHEELER LEWIS."

All this sounds very nicely; but it is nothing more nor less than a very ostentatious and shameless way of proclaiming to the world that these two parties are living together in an illicit and immoral relation. There is nothing original or particularly remarkable in the fact:—the same thing is done constantly by thousands of men and women in all parts of the country, and especially in large cities. But very few people are solicitous to have the fact generally known: indeed, very great pains are usually taken to prevent it from being made public.

Mr. LEWIS and Miss WHEELER must be aware that, if they recognize no "legal contract" in their relation, the law may not take the same view of that relation itself. They stand before the world as living in concubinage. They probably consider this a sort of martyrdom, and affect to glory in it. But it is not easy to see what they will gain by it. In some States such a contract as this is held to be an actual marriage,—just as binding and valid as any other. If that should prove so here, then their separation would amount to nothing,—for the subsequent marriage of either would be bigamy, and punishable by the law as such. If, on the other hand, their marriage should be held to be no marriage at all, but simply a case of unlawful intercourse, their children, if they have any, will be illegitimate, and *incapable of the rights* and privileges to which they should be entitled. With all persons of any moral sense at all, this consideration should outweigh the selfish desire to be freed from the conjugal relation whenever it may become burdensome. Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS may be respectable people, and have a reasonable share of common sense on some subjects. But they have in this matter taken extraordinary pains to convince the world that they are either very great fools or very immoral and degraded persons.

THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS.—The action of the Board of Underwriters yesterday morning, on hearing of the disaster to the gold steamer, was prompt and commendable. It evinced the right spirit under calamity. It *is* the more acceptable as coming to the relief of a money market, otherwise pressed *by dear rates of discount*, and embarrassed by the recent dislocation of the exchanges with the interior, and we hope this example of real public spirit will not be without its influence on other moneyed interests. The marine companies not only offer to waive the sixty days' grace *stipulated in their* policies, but the formalities of adjustment, in order to meet the loss to the San Francisco correspondents of the American Exchange Bank, and other parties who have made drafts against this particular shipment.

The consignment to the Bank is probably the only very considerable sum covered in New-York. It is estimated at about $300,000. The other large consignees are, fortunately for our money market, insured in London. They are supposed to have about $950,000. The parcels under $50,000 or $60,000 insured here will hardly swell the total to the New-York offices above half a million, including the first-mentioned sum of $300,000. The offices in the neighboring cities will come off with a moderate total.

DEATH OF THE "MORMON."—The *Mormon*, of this City, died with this week's number. The valedictory of the editor assigns no reason for the discontinuance of the paper, but intimates that Mr. APPLEBY, who has conducted it since the departure of President TAYLOR for Utah, will devote himself until Spring to the furtherance of the interests of the faithful in the Atlantic States. There is no news from Utah in this issue later than that already published in the TIMES. The editor, however, takes up the cudgels in defence of the sect from the attacks of the Press, and in the course of the article on this subject there is a spicy bit, which savors of the tone employed by BRIGHAM YOUNG himself in his discourses to the Saints at headquarters. The *Mormon* says:

> "We feel like endeavoring to take our own part in any way our enemies can assail us. We will trust in the Lord, and abide our time, live or die. The Mormons are not easily scared, but bold. The eternal truth from heaven which they are in possession of, *makes them bold. They know Mormonism is* true, and is bound to go ahead and prosper—so howl and yelp on, you poor miserable curs. But we calculate that whenever we, our principles, or friends, are attacked, to defend our rights and theirs also. The '*ultimate fate of Mormonism*' will be its extension over the whole earth."

THE EAGLES OF PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.—Mr. HILL, a member of the Legislature of Missouri, from Carondelet, who arrived in this city on Wednesday, in the Steamer *Harmonia*, from Hamburg, requests us to contradict a statement copied into the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, from the St. Louis *Herald*, to the effect that he, Mr. HILL, being a native of Prussia, had been arrested and *imprisoned in that Kingdom as a deserter from the* Prussian military service. Mr. HILL emphatically denies that he experienced any annoyance from the Prussian authorities during his recent visit to the "Old Country," and consequently declines the honor of figuring as a "victim" *in the premises*. The Prussian Eagle may, therefore, wag his two heads, for the present, in peace, without danger of disturbance by his American brother.

Decoy Letters.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

In the course of a communication in the TIMES, a few days since, the following passage occurs:

> "Little over a year ago, a clerk in our Post-Office was suspected of opening letters to purloin money from them. The guilt was rendered transparent by the ingenious stratagem of placing in his way a letter with marked money in it. He fell into the trap. There was ample proof of his having opened the letter and taken the money, but *it was held* that his act, in so doing, was not an offence within the Act of Congress; it was a *decoy letter*. In Mrs. BURSELL's case the baby was a *decoy*, marked and placed in her way."

The statement as to the "decoy letter" is incorrect. The decisions as to such letters, when used as a means of detection, have invariably been, *in the United States Courts, that they do come* within the act of Congress, and convictions have invariably followed, as often as the guilt of the parties purloining them has been fully established. In fact, on the last trial of this kind in New-York, which was probably the one referred to by your correspondent, the only defence set up was that which he suggests, and it was promptly set aside by the Court, and the prisoner convicted, and sent to the State Prison for the term of ten years—the shortest period provided in the Post-Office laws, when the person convicted of embezzling a letter is "employed in any of the Departments of the Post-Office establishment."

The following portion of Judge BETTS' decision on that point is reported in HOLBROOK'S "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags."

> "Nor, indeed, if the accused can prove, or it is made to appear upon the evidence of the prosecution, that the letter was placed in the mail, or came into a post-office, prepared and intended as a decoy, and was not intrusted to the mail in the way of *bona fide* correspondence, is the criminality of taking it thereby absolved; even if the evidence advances another stage, and shows that the decoy was aimed at and intended for the particular person caught by it. (*The United States vs. Lawrence*, 3 McLean R. 441; *The United States vs. Foye*, 1 Curtis R. 367-8."

Musical.

One of the most certain engagements that any management can make is undoubtedly with Mme. LA GRANGE, a singer who has proved herself not only capable, but eminently willing and reliable, on all occasions and in all seasons. A large audience assembled last night, at the Academy of Music, to welcome this popular favorite back to the scene of her many triumphs. The opera was "Norma," one on which criticism has long been exhausted. It was, on the whole, well given, although there were some drawbacks. Mme. LA GRANGE was in good voice, and sang and acted as though she were really competing with some one. Mme. STRAKOSCH, the *Adalgisa*, was, as ever, fresh and interesting, although evidently laboring under the remains of recent indisposition. GASSIER, if not powerful, was painstaking and artist-like. The difficulty lay with the tenor, Signor SCOLA, who, in the first act, broke down. An apology was made by the stage manager, and Signor MACCAFERRI, who happened to be in the house as a spectator, gallantly volunteered for the emergency, and dispatched the remainder of the opera with gusto. The orchestra, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ, was better than we have heard it since the first night.

At the end of the second act Mme. LA GRANGE received the unusual honor of a flight of doves (a couple) who flopped down somewhat ungracefully at her feet, and greatly astonished a number of honest country folk not accustomed (fortunately) to such ovations.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Reply to the Recent Letter of General Gideon J. Pillow on the Mexican War.

Interesting and Curious Revelations—Letter from Brigadier-General E. A. Hitchcock.

GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Mexican war notoriety, has placed his name before the country as a candidate for United States Senator from Tennessee, as appears over his name "to the People of Tennessee."

This address will probably call forth comments from several officers in high places in the American army. Meantime, the undersigned having some knowledge of facts referred to in the address, feels called upon to state that knowledge, to the end that people out of Tennessee, as well as in that State, may be able to form a just opinion of the claims of General PILLOW to the honor he seeks. I shall not refer to the address *in extenso*, but will confine myself to facts within my own knowledge. This very remarkable paper stands alone, it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession [illegible] occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. General PILLOW unblushingly tells us that he joined General SCOTT, in Mexico, as "the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country." In this secret position, General PILLOW having, *ex-officio*, the *entrée* to the presence of the commanding General at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding commanding officer in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward for his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disclosed, too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-respect, would permit himself to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he would at least have laid the whole matter before the Commanding General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But Gen. PILLOW accepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services, as "the confidential officer," whose public position gave him access to the presence of his Commanding General.

But what was the service performed by General PILLOW in the *exalted* secret position in which he allowed himself to be placed? It turns almost wholly upon his having protested, as he says, *against the use of money to bring about a peace* under stated circumstances, and he takes pains to implicate General SCOTT in the alleged dishonorable transaction. Now, it is remarkable that this statement by General PILLOW is coupled with the *naïve* confession, that he (General PILLOW) in a conference of General Officers, gave his full approbation of it. The inference is plain on the face of General PILLOW's own statement, that the alleged dishonorable transaction could not have been glaringly disreputable, or how could even General PILLOW have at one time fully approved of it. Men are not accustomed to vacillate in such matters, where the nature of the transaction stands out in clear characters marked with dishonor. But there are facts enough in connection with the transaction referred to, to show that it had no such marks of discredit as now, by his new memory, seems to shock the delicate sensibility of the confidential spy of the President; and it is my purpose to state some of these facts known to myself, for I was present at the Council of General Officers, at which the subject was, not discussed, but talked over. I heard all that was said on that occasion, and made a brief memorandum of the conversation, which is now before me.

On the evening of the 16th of July, 1847, Gen. SCOTT assembled all of the general officers of the army, at his quarters in Puebla, excepting Generals WORTH and SMITH, to "post" them up as to the state of the army, in such matters as were of interest to all of them, informing them among other things, of the approach and expected arrival of Gen. PIERCE, with 2,000 men, or more. He then disclosed some proceedings entered upon by Mr. NICHOLAS P. TRIST, the United States Commissioner, the substance of which was, that Mr. TRIST had been informed through confidential sources, that a treaty of peace could be had with the Mexican Government, by the use of a little money. A handsome sum had been already appropriated by the United States Congress for securing a treaty, and the question with Mr. TRIST, as stated by the General, was as to whether a million of it might not appropriately be used in the mode suggested by those in power in the City of Mexico, even though it should be considered *a bribe*—the proposal coming from that side. General SCOTT took pains to explain that *under no circumstances* would he initiate such a scheme, but that inasmuch as a proposal had come from Mexico, of a peculiar character, he, for his own part, was willing to assist Mr. TRIST in executing his wishes. Gen. SCOTT did not profess to advocate such proceedings in general, and declared that in the present case it was for Mr. TRIST himself to determine what he might think expedient, but that if Mr. TRIST decided upon the employment of money as proposed, he, Gen. SCOTT, would assist him in obtaining it, and would defend his motives in the use of it.

The first officer who made a remark upon the subject, after Gen. SCOTT's statement, was Gen. TWIGGS, who pleasantly said, that if gentlemen in the city of Mexico preferred to be bribed, he saw no reason why they should not be accommodated.

The next General who expressed his opinion was GIDEON J. PILLOW, and I find that my note in reference to his remarks is in these words: "General PILLOW came out very *fully* in support of the measure, only stipulating, as a condition, that the United States should have such a treaty as was desired."

This is all of my memorandum of what he said, but I well remember that he rose from his seat and earnestly spoke for some time in favor of the scheme. There was not the slightest intimation from him that there was anything wrong in acceding to the proposals from the city of Mexico. He made, in approbation of the proceeding, what might be called a regular speech in favor of it, and I venture to say that no one who heard him imagined that he ever had, or was likely to have, any doubts of the perfect propriety of it. What he said was then uttered as a general officer of the army. It now appears that the next day, acting no doubt in his private capacity as a spy, he made a somewhat formal protest against the proceeding; and for this after-thought he now claims great credit, as if by his interposition he had saved the honor of the country! Again, I say, if the measure was so clearly and palpably wrong, how came he to approve of it at all? It is manifest that the point which the General has endeavored to make is not of the slightest importance. But to proceed with what took place in the Conference.

Gen. QUITMAN, whose nullification or secession principles, if I understand them, I deeply regret, spoke very modestly and becomingly, as I very well remember. My note simply says: "Gen. QUITMAN did not like the payment of money secretly as a bribe, and thought that our people at home might not or would not approve of it; but he expressed himself very decidedly in approval of the motives which induced the measure, and pledged himself to *defend* those motives."

"General SHIELDS," my note proceeds, "intimated doubts and misgivings about the matter, and said that as he knew nothing of the proposed terms of the treaty he could give no opinion; that he might perhaps dissent from *the treaty itself*; but he, too, seemed entirely willing that the matter should be disposed of by the Commissioner, Mr. TRIST, wishing apparently as a matter of personal friendship to General SCOTT, that he should have nothing to do with the disposal of the million." General SCOTT repeated that it was for Mr. TRIST to determine whether he could properly use the money, adding that he would assist him to the control of it if he desired it.

By this time a movement was made to break up the conversation, when General SHIELDS observed, that General CADWALLADER had expressed no opinion, which brought out the remark from General C. that enough had been said, and as he said nothing; and nothing more was said on the subject.

What, now, is the merit of Gen. PILLOW's protest against a measure fully approved of by him at one time, when it appears that out of a whole body of general officers there was but one dissenting voice, very moderately expressed, coupled with a declaration in approval of the motives of those who sanctioned the measure, and a pledge to defend those motives. Can the people of our country imagine that a dishonorable measure could have been freely talked over, by a body of American

[illegible] without calling forth a burst of indignation? Gen. PILLOW was approved of it in council, [illegible] recommendation, I admit, and it was until the next day that, perhaps, discovering that the scheme was not likely to succeed, as, indeed, it did not, for the measure was never executed, he slyly prepared a paper, to be raked up in after years, to show to the admiring world how exceedingly he felt for the honor of his country! [illegible] in this? anything, indeed, but what smacks of Gen. PILLOW, who—and here is another point equally to his discredit—claimed in his official report that the battle of Contreras was won in accordance with *his* plan of battle, when, as is perfectly well known, after hearing the details of the plan, as proposed by Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, through that accomplished and gallant engineer officer, Col., then Capt. R. E. LEE, took Mr. NICHOLAS P. TRIST aside, and privately declared to him, that he, Gen. PILLOW, had no confidence in the plan, and charged him to remember that he told him so! I was present at the headquarters of Gen. SCOTT, at San Augustine, the evening or night of the 19th of August, 1847, when Capt. LEE came in from the advanced post of Gen. SMITH, and reported to Gen. SCOTT a plan for taking Contreras by assault the next morning, as suggested by Gen. SMITH. In the course of the examination of the plan by Gen. SCOTT, Generals PILLOW and TWIGGS came in. The divisions of these two Generals were both in the field before Contreras, over three miles from San Augustine. Gen. SCOTT modified the plan in one, not very essential point, and directed Capt. LEE to carry his approval to Gen. SMITH, with instructions to execute it. A movement was then had towards the door by Generals TWIGGS and PILLOW, when Gen. SCOTT remarked that as the night was dark and rainy they might as well remain until the next morning. Upon which Gen. TWIGGS observed that "his division was in the field, and that his place was with it;" but Gen. PILLOW allowed himself very easily to be persuaded to take a bed in Gen. SCOTT's quarters, and *was actually in bed the next morning, when the assault was made upon Contreras*, which was taken in seventeen minutes by the watch, in accordance with the suggestions or plan of Gen. SMITH. Before retiring to bed Gen. PILLOW, to be prepared for a disaster, or a failure, expressly, but privately, warned Mr. TRIST, with whom he was then on intimate terms, that he had no confidence in the plan and desired him to remember that he had so declared himself. This fact I had from Mr. TRIST himself.

This brings me to another point in Gen. PILLOW's address, where he endeavors to make it appear that Gen. SCOTT was most urgent in seeking his esteem and confidence, garbling for this purpose a note from Gen. SCOTT, in which he says: "Permit me to repeat once more that I have, from my first meeting with you, been anxious from a high opinion of your head and heart, your intelligence, honor, zeal and valor, to win your esteem and confidence *on any terms consistent with justice and honor*."

The reader will be astonished when he hears the true history of the note from which this extract is made, which is this: On the afternoon of the 19th of August, when the strong post at Contreras was invested, Gen. PILLOW being the senior officer of the troops designated for service against that post, this General, as he almost proved before the Court of Inquiry subsequently, in an interview with General, then Colonel, RILEY suggested, as it would appear, somewhat in the way of a query, "Can you not (with your regiment) get into the rear of the enemy and make an assault there?" Gen. RILEY's recollection was by no means clear as to what Gen. PILLOW said, and it was plain that nothing that could be called a *plan* of battle was suggested, much less ordered. Gen. RILEY did, however, succeed in reaching the rear of Contreras, and there repulsed handsomely a charge of Mexican horse; but no assault was made upon Contreras.

This evening, as already stated, Gen. SMITH proposed a night movement, by which a body of men were to be thrown in a position for a daylight assault the next morning, from the direction of some timber beyond the position reached by Gen. RILEY the day before, and this was the plan in which Gen. PILLOW, as declared to Mr. TRIST, had no confidence. The plan succeeded, and Contreras fell easily into the possession of our forces, though occupied by 5,000 choice troops, with some twenty pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. VALENCIA, one of the most distinguished of Mexico's Generals. Here were taken a number of Mexican officers of high rank, both civil and military, and here, too, were recovered two six-pounders so nobly defended, though honorably lost, at Buena Vista, in the preceding February.

In the official report of this battle, Gen. PILLOW, though actually in bed at San Augustine, three or four miles from the scene of action, when the battle came off, and after the secret caution to Mr. TRIST to remember his disapproval of the plan for the assault, actually claimed that the battle was fought after *his* plan, defending this monstrous assertion subsequently by referring to some *never-yet-certified something*, alleged to have been said to Gen. RILEY the day before, which came to nothing, whatever it was.

Now the reader will please mark what followed.

After the American Army had entered the capital, and General SCOTT had undertaken the difficult and delicate task of making a general report of the operations of the army in the valley of Mexico, for which purpose he was obliged to read very carefully the reports of the various commanders who had respectively reported upon their own operations, he fell upon the report of General PILLOW upon the taking of Contreras. He could not fail to notice the absurdly and grossly false claim therein set up of having *planned* the method of assault by which that place was taken—having certain knowledge that the plan had been proposed by General SMITH, under circumstances already stated. It became necessary for Gen. SCOTT to assign the honor to Gen. SMITH to whom it was due, and thinking or hoping that Gen. PILLOW's sense of justice needed nothing but a hint, to induce him to modify his report, he wrote a private note to him, calling his attention to an inadvertency, by which, if unchanged, an injury might be done to Gen. SMITH, and asked him to reconsider his report. To Gen. SCOTT's great surprise, Gen. P. declined to change his report, and reiterated his pretension that the battle had been fought in accordance with *his* plan. In this state of things, Gen. SCOTT determined to make another effort, and addressed another *private* note to Gen. PILLOW, and reasoned the point with him, urging him to so modify his report as not to interfere with the just claims of Gen. SMITH, and here it was that Gen. SCOTT, in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, condescended to appeal to Gen. PILLOW's better feelings, if he had any, and professed his earnest wish to maintain friendly relations with him, on any terms *consistent with justice and honor*—as if he had said: You are basely attempting to deprive Gen. SMITH of honors justly belonging to him, and it is my duty to see justice done to all of the officers of the army; as to yourself, I honor your good qualities, and desire to maintain friendly relations with you, but *mark*, only on terms consistent with justice and honor. Who does not see that this is the true spirit of the *earnest* desire so fraudulently paraded, of Gen. SCOTT, to secure the friendship of his second in command.

To any eye but one bleared by vanity or blinded by moral obliquity, the note from Gen. SCOTT was one of the most insulting that could have been penned. It expressed a condition for the maintenance of friendly relations which, to a consciously right-minded man, would have gone to the heart with the effect of a two-edged sword. It contained a plain implication that General PILLOW might be a dishonest man—that he *might be capable of robbing a brother soldier of his justly acquired honors.*

The end sufficiently illustrates the characters of the two men. General PILLOW persisted in his pretensions; and General SCOTT, as he could not maintain friendly relations with him "consistently with justice and honor," dropped these relations; and now, whole years having intervened, General PILLOW would have his readers believe that General SCOTT sought most anxiously his friendship.

But I must desist from further comments upon this discreditable address, filled as it is with artfully-stated half-truths, which are often a species of most detestable falsehoods, and leave to others the task, if any one thinks it worth while, to show how preposterous it is in Gen. PILLOW to criticise the operations of the army under Gen. SCOTT, making his comments upon circumstances only brought to light after the accomplishment of the events referred to. Who does not know what sort of a capacity it requires to plan *operations* after the fact, and show how much better things might have been done? Thus General PILLOW finds fault with the armistice granted by General SCOTT to the Mexicans while their government was yet intact within the city and had the highest motives for making a peace to prevent having the streets of the capital dishonored by the tread of a foreign army. Gen. SCOTT knew that the capital was virtually in his possession on the evening of the battle of Churubusco, and I heard him tell the Mexican Commissioners so at the moment they presented the application of SANTA ANA for an armistice. Gen. SCOTT knew that he could enter the city, but he knew also, that his doing so would disperse the Government, and that it might require whole months afterwards to find a Government in condition to make a peace, as proved to be the case when, finally, he did enter the city. There was a reasonable hope of avoiding that delay by acceding to the proposed armistice. That it was not avoided General PILLOW has had the wit to see, *after the fact*, and now comments upon it.

It is proper for me to say that some two years since I resigned my commission in the army in which I had served nearly forty years, and have sought a self-imposed retirement to pursue a course of study altogether private and personal, with no desire or intention of mingling in any political or other controversies; but meeting with this attempt, as I consider it, of General PILLOW, to throw discredit upon the one soldier of our country whom the country delights to honor, whose "Conquest of Mexico" will be read in after days with that of CORTEZ, I could not help placing on record some few facts known to myself for the benefit of history. As for the immediate object of General PILLOW's address, that of securing a seat in the Senate of the United States, I have nothing to say, but to express my hope that Tennessee has worthier sons, more entitled to that honor.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Acting Inspector-General of the American Army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri, Sept. 14, 1857.

COL. SUMNER'S FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—The St. Joseph's (Mo.) *Journal* of the 8th inst., says that a Mr. HINES arrived there from Santa Fe. His company found Colonel SUMNER's command quartered for the time being, on the Arkansas river. The soldiers from whom he received full particulars of the late fight, were very much dissatisfied with their condition, were subsisting entirely upon buffalo meat. Col. SUMNER overtook the Indians about the middle of August, and on his coming up, the Indians wheeled into rank, and formed as well as any disciplined troops could have done. At the time Col. SUMNER came upon the Indians, his artillery and baggage wagons were some six miles in the rear, and his cavalry were all mounted on young horses totally unaccustomed to military manœuvres, and in consequence of these facts, the whole command dreaded to encounter them. The Indians received the fire of the Americans coolly, and returned it with effect, killing and wounding four of them. The Indians' loss was twenty, killed and wounded.

Col. SUMNER had sent a detachment to Fort Kearney for provisions, which Mr. HINES and his company met as they came in. A number of the soldiers spoke of deserting the first opportunity. They speak of the hardships attending the expedition, as being more than they could endure.

JUDGE CURTIS.—We have an authentic explanation of Judge CURTIS' resignation. He retires from the Supreme Bench simply because of the insufficiency of the salary, which he finds utterly inadequate to the support of his family. He proposes to return to the practice of his profession.—*Richmond South.*

NO INSURANCE ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.—Mr. KIRBY, of MARSHAL O. ROBERTS' office, says that they have no insurance on the *Central America.* The Company have never insured any of their steamers, preferring to save the money for themselves which they would be obliged to expend in insurance policies and take the chances of shipwreck and other losses. Upon the specie and freight there were insurances, of course, the insurances having been effected by the shippers.

The *Central America* is the third steamer this Company have lost. In August, 1853, the *Cherokee* was burned at her wharf in this City, and was a total loss. In December, 1855, the *Crescent City* run on IllanMinat reef, near Nassau, N. P., and was also a total wreck. No passengers of the latter steamer, it will be remembered, were lost, and most of of the freight was saved.

THE FINALE OF AN ELOPEMENT.—Quite an excitement was created at an early hour this morning, at one of the hotels, by the discovery of an eloped couple by the husband of the woman. The circumstances of the case were as follows: About eight days since a fine looking young German, about 21 years old, with a rather handsome young married woman, eloped from New-York and came to this city. Being discovered, as stated, by the husband, the latter was much enraged, and this morning arming himself with a heavy pistol, proceeded to the room were the guilty couple were, with the intention of shooting the young man. Bloodshed being feared, the police were sent for, and officer BRANT went and succeeded in obtaining the pistol, which was loaded with a ball. He then got entrance into the room, and so arranged matters that the wife and her legal spouse returned together to New-York, and the young man proceeded in an opposite direction. The husband was exceedingly enraged at first, and had it not been for the interference of the officer the result would doubtless have been serious.—*Newark Adv.*, 12th.

Obscene Publications.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A wish to be useful urges me to suggest through the columns of your journal, to the Mayor and authorities of the City, a step that may prevent much moral mischief. It appears that not less than *six cartloads* of the vile obscenity, seized the other day, is deposited in the cells at the City Prison. There is reason to fear that before its final destruction some of it may get surreptitiously into circulation. Would not the Mayor consult the interests of all, and satisfy correct feeling, if he would order the whole of it to be *instantly* and *publicly burnt*? This would meet the fears of many that the punishment of the miscreant publisher, when apprehended, will only partially meet the evil. I believe there are many who would rejoice to know that these disgraceful and disgusting things are destroyed so openly and in so public a way as to leave no doubt of their destruction.

Yours, respectfully,
A FRIEND TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

☞ There were in this port Thursday, 711 vessels, including 32 steamers, 219 ships, 100 barks, 78 brigs and 282 schooners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—THESE are of fire and acid proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon.
For sale by E. P. TORRY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

HOME AGAIN.
APPARENTLY THE FIRST DUTY OF A LADY ON her return from her country jaunt, is to visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and select from his extensive assortment a pair of his
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS,
for his place has been run down with visitors during the past week, and the chief demand of his customers has been for this universally popular article. Its excellence cannot be judged by its price, for many dealers charge nearly a hundred per cent. more for Gaiters that for neatness, beauty, durability and comfort, cannot compare with those of CANTRELL'S manufacture.
Have you, Madam, ever given his productions a trial?—The experiment is worth the making. You can be fitted without inconvenience, and after a week's wear, we confidently assert that you would never go elsewhere to procure your "feet coverings."
Remember that his price is only twelve shillings, and do not forget his locality, No. 813 Broadway.

BOND'S BOSTON CRACKERS.—THE TRADE ARE respectfully informed that the manufacturer has reduced the price of these celebrated crackers, equal to the recent decline in the cost of flour. A. W. HYDE,
Wholesale Agent, No. 180 Chambers-st.

DRESS BOOTS—LATEST FRENCH STYLES.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superb assortment of fine boots and gaiters suitable for the present season at prices to suit the most economical. No article offered that cannot be warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS at half price; 12c. bottles genuine at CAMPBELL'S drug establishment, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES vs. THE COMPLICATED $100.—"INJUNCTION" DISSOLVED.—In Circuit Court, United States, New-York. Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark, vs. Geo. H. Wooster and Ira W. Gregory. Before Nelson, United States Circuit Judge, Sept. 16, 1857.—A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers, on the 3d day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of two certain patents owned by the complainants, the first one granted to Morey & Johnson, Feb. 9, 1849, reissued June 27, 1854, and the second one to Isaac M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainants having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L. Jordan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same.
It is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the temporary injunction granted on the 3d day of August be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be, and the same is hereby denied with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857. S. NELSON.
[A copy] KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.
JOHN W. PIRSSON, Solicitor.
The $10 Machines now for sale at the office, No. 440 Broadway, New-York. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S PARIS BEAVER, FELT OR SOFT HAT IS the most splendid combination of excellence and elegance ever introduced to the criticism of the fashionable public. Extremely beautiful, without one extravagant feature, and universally acknowledged as the "par excellence" of the hatter's art. For sale singly, by the case or dozen, at GENIN'S,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTLY dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

HOUSEKEEPERS, WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING for two or three days for SPRATTS' PATENT CANS of the quart size, are respectfully informed that we shall have this (Saturday) morning a full supply of them. Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, CORner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attention to preparing and compounding prescriptions and family receipts.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 25 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 33 State-st., Albany.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SLOAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 17, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Geo. Lyon Clark to Emily Augusta, daughter of the late William Dunbar Sloan, all of this City.

MAGNIN—GIBSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., David J. Magnin to Mary Louisa, daughter of Wood Gibson, of this City.

BERRESFORD—MANGIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. Samuel Berresford to Miss Catharine Mangin, all of this City.

MACDONALD—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, R. S. MacDonald, Esq., (late City Attorney of St. Louis,) to Miss Annie A. Hunt, of Brooklyn, first daughter of Mr. C. R. Hunt.

HARRINGTON—EFFRAY.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Halloway, Robert W. Harlington to Miss Marie Pauline, daughter of F. Effray, of New-York City.

BEAM—MURRAY.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Robertson, John V. Beam, Jr., of New-York, to Ellen Murray, only daughter of A. S. Murray, of Goshen.

HALSEY—BOLLES.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. B. F. Stead, John J. Halsey to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Peter Bolles.

MORAN—CORNELL.—At Weston, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., Theodore P. Moran, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Sarah Duyckinck, daughter of Isaac R. Cornell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, George V., only child of Albert and S. R. Cornell, aged 2 years, 7 months and 11 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., 49th-st., 10th house east of 8th-av., without further notice.

WEEKES.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, Mr. Samuel Weekes, in the 70th year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Hempstead on Saturday morning.

CANNIFF.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 18, William Jay Canniff, aged 41 years, 4 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the North Baptist Church, Christopher-st. near Hudson, on Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, of scarlet fever, Theodore Churchill, eldest son of Theodore D. and Julia E. Meigs, aged 7 years and 8 months.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, 19th inst.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, after a short illness, Wilson M., son of Wilson and Anna E. Evans, aged 6 years and 7 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, M. G. Mead, No. 87 Clinton-st., at 9 o'clock this morning. His remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, for interment, in the 12 o'clock train to-day.

HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Friday morning, at No. 20 6th-av., Mrs. Rachael Halstead, in the 69th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 20th, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

LAWRENCE.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, Charlotte E., wife of D. Lynch Lawrence.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Greist, No. 857 Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

RUGGLES.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, Herman Ruggles, in the 80th year of his age.
The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

POILLON.—At Union, N. J., on Friday morning, Sept. 18, Mary Cecelia, infant daughter of John H. and Eleanor Poillon.

A REVELATION ALMOST TOO TERRIBLY TRUE FOR BELIEF!

The Desperate Cruelty—The Corrupting and Diabolical Mysteries—The Sanctified Libidinism of Mormonism,

FULLY AND OPENLY EXPOSED!

BY A FUGITIVE FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The following deeply-exciting Romance, founded upon the direst truths, is destined to create the most tremendous sensation, and must appeal to every sympathetic heart, and make the blood fill with untold horror at the foul corruption—the vile adulterous connections—the unscrupulous cruelty, and the utter depravity, in which Brigham Young and his fiendish accomplices are steeped to the lips. Every person in America, who can read, should peruse this harrowing Tale of Temptation, Lust, Escape, Vengeance and Death, written by one who has suffered—deeply suffered—at the hands of Brigham Young and his accursed satellites, and who escaped, as if by a miracle, to reveal to the world this atrocious infamy.

ARDINE;
OR,
THE AVENGER OF WRONG.
A TALE OF MORMONISM IN NEW-YORK AND THE FAR WEST.
BY A FUGITIVE FROM UTAH.

CHAPTER I.
THE VICTIM OF THE LYNCHERS.

"Mercy!"
"Death to heretics!"

The scene was that of twilight shadows, settling over the places of Utah, within sight of that Babylon of the West, Salt Lake City. A man knelt in the presence of six others, and, with uplifted hands, pleaded for his life. His countenance was expressive more of surprise than fear, and presented a handsome appearance, tinged, as it was, with the pallor of dread. The six men who stood by were rudely clad, and their features were of that rough, swarthy mould, which denotes the callous and desperate villain.

They were standing amid a clump of trees, which stood alone upon the plain, over the stoutest branch of one of which was suspended a stout rope, the end doubled into a noose or loop.

"Mercy!" again gasped the kneeling man, in a tone of supplication.

"You plead in vain," said one, who seemed to be the ringleader. "It is the prophet's command that we hang you to the nearest tree."

"What!" cried the man, springing to his feet, and casting upon them a look of scorn; "are you men, and dare you do this? The false-hearted prophet banished me from your city; for this I did not care, for it was my desire to flee it and its contaminating pestilence; but now you tell me that his orders were to *hang* me! And for what offence?"

"Apostacy!" replied the leader in a rude tone.

"Apostacy!" cried the victim. "Did I deserve hanging when I deserted the religion of my fathers—the religion of the Bible—and clung to yours? And now, when my eyes are opened, and I see the base hypocrisy and corruption of your fanaticism, and throw off its shackles, why do you assassinate me?"

"Don't listen to him, Cloton," said one, addressing the leader. "If we were to let the rascal go, he would soon be in the States, telling all sorts of stories about us."

"You are right, Staunton," said the leader. "Ardine, you must die!"

"I talk to stone," said the unlucky victim; "but grant me one request."

"What is it?" asked Cloton, the leader.

"Permit me to write a farewell line to my sister—one of Pratt's wives."

"Well, you can do that; we will give you five minutes time," said the leader, stepping back.

The victim took a piece of paper from his pocket, and with a pencil, wrote a few hasty lines thereon; then, folding it carefully, turned to the party and said:

"Which of you will promise, sacredly, to give this to my sister?"

"I will," said a tall, brawny man, with some touch of humor in his face, and stepping boldly forward he took the letter.

"Thanks! And now, Sirs, if you are determined to hang me up here like a dog, I will die like a man. Come! I am ready!"

There was a tone of determined resolution in his manner that seemed to cast a spell over the bravado of the lynchers. They proceeded to tie his arms in silence, and then adjusted the rope round his neck.

"Death to all heretics and apostates!" shouted the leader.

"Death to all apostates!" echoed one and all. And, as though this was the signal, two men gave a sudden pull of the other end of the rope, and Ardine was dangling between earth and heaven.

The rope was speedily fastened around the tree, and having made all secure, the men stood for a second, gazing upon their victim.

"Come! to horse!" suddenly cried their leader. "Back to the holy city!"

Each man vaulted into his saddle, and, a moment after, six horsemen were galloping over the plain toward Salt Lake, the dome of whose synagogue was just visible above the horizon, darkening in the twilight shadows.

CHAPTER II.
THE RESCUE.

The dust had not yet settled in the wake of the six lynchers, when a lone traveler entered the clump of trees in which hung the body of Ardine. His appearance was that of a rough westerner, who had traveled far, and become reckless of his dress and *personelle*, as well as the manner of his gait. His features were rough and swarthy, and his frame tall, bony and athletic. He seemed to have happened there by chance, and without an object.

The traveler's eye, however, soon fell upon the body of Ardine, and he started.

"Death and the devil!" he exclaimed; "here's been some pesky work! Why, there must have been some of the old Illinois Regulators out here. But let's see? If I'm any judge o' human nater, that man don't look as if he ought to have been hung. I'll cut him down at any rate." And so saying, the stalwart traveler caught the body round the waist with his left arm, and, with the other, he drew a long knife from his belt and cut the rope.

Removing the clothing from the breast, he felt about the heart, and put his ear to it, and then, as a gleam of satisfaction sparkled in his eye, he drew from his pocket a small canteen of brandy, and began to wash the swollen sinews of the throat, putting a little on the lips and nostrils. A few moments passed before any signs of life were manifest, when a gurgling sound was heard in the throat, and a slight convulsion apparent in the chest.

"Man or devil, good or bad, I'll do my best to bring you back to life, old feller!" said the traveler, rubbing the neck and body more vigorously than ever.

Presently the man opened his eyes in a fixed stare, for a moment, when his lips began to move. Then his hand raised intuitively to his bruised neck—the face began to take expression, and the entire body to manifest returning life.

"Take a sip of this; it'll do you good," said the traveler, lifting his head on one arm, and presenting him the canteen of brandy.

The reviving man grasped the canteen to his lips, and, though swallowing with difficulty, succeeded in drinking a considerable quantity. Its influence was effective, and Ardine soon sat upright, and, after a little, began to show signs of reason and speech.

"Well, old feller, I rather think you must have begun to smell brimstone that time! But what the deuce were you strung up there for? Can't you tell a feller?" said the droll traveler.

After several efforts, Ardine succeeded in gaining the power of speech.

"I can scarce tell you now, my friend," he replied, in broken, gasping sentences, "I was hung by a lot of Mormons; simply because I became convinced of the corruption and hypocrisy of the church, and wished to leave it."

"Is that all?" cried the stranger. "Blast their Millerised hearts! I just wish our party was big enough, I'd knock the whole city into a second Nauvoo."

"But who, my friend, are you? And how came you hither so opportunely?" asked Ardine.

"Well, to answer both question at once," replied the traveler, "I'm Josh Stratum, from the State of Illinoy, and belong to a party of California emigrants, now encamped about half a mile across the plain. After pitchin' my tent, as some of 'em said we were in sight of Salt Lake City, I thought I'd walk across and take a view of it by moonlight. I was passin' through this little strip; saw you, cut you down, and now you know all about it."

"And how can I thank you for you kindness, my friend?" said Ardine feelingly.

"By not mentioning it," said the emigrant, good-naturedly. "But come, can you walk? You don't want to go back among the Mormons again, I guess, so come with me over to the camp, and we will see what can be done for you."

Ardine rose to his feet, and turning his gaze towards the city, from which he had been banished, his brow darkened as he exclaimed:

"Farewell! thou putrid hot-bed of licentious wantonness! Thou Babylon of the present! Belshazzar revel within thy walls, but the day is not far distant when thy doom shall be seen as the hand-writing on the wall! Farewell, false Prophet and thy satellites! But beware, for Lemuel Ardine still lives!"

A brief walk brought the twain to the camp of the emigrants, some hundred or more in number.

A few words from Stratum, spoken in his peculiar way, at once won for Ardine the sympathies of the entire party; and, after discussing as good a supper as could well be gotten up under the circumstances, he told his story, as follows:

"I was born in a small village in the State of Connecticut. My parents both died when myself and two sisters were still young, and we were left pretty much to take care of ourselves as best we could. We grew up under the patronage of different relations, each receiving a moderate schooling, except my youngest sister, who, from her beauty and amiability, being the favorite of a wealthy aunt, received a polished education.

About eighteen months ago there came to the village, under the patronage of two or three families, a Mormon elder, who preached his doctrines boldly, and with such a show of sincerity, that many who were induced to listen to him at last embraced the faith, my eldest sister and myself among the number.

Through frequent persuasions, and the most flattering inducements, I was led to sacrifice the considerable property I had amassed since the attainment of my majority, and remove to Utah. Attended by my sister, the elder, and several other families, we joined a party of emigrants in New-York, and arrived here about a year ago.

I soon found not only that all I possessed was passing into the hands and power of the church—which simply means the private coffers of the Prophet and elders—but that, as a people, they were given to the grossest licentiousness and mercenary enjoyment. My sister, soon after our arrival, was sealed to the elder who had brought us here, and who already had six wives.

I at last became thoroughly disgusted with all around me, and have recently declared it boldly. To-day the *Prophet banished me from the city*, in company with six ruffians, whose private orders were to hang me to the nearest tree. They had but the well accomplished his orders, *had not Mr. Stratum come upon me accidentally* and cut me down.

"I am helpless now," he said, "and will bend my steps towards the El Dorado, where I may find gold to help me wreak my vengeance on this city. Then let the murdering crew beware!"

CHAPTER III.
THE VISIT TO THE DEAD.

In a sumptuous apartment in one of the most gorgeous mansions of Salt Lake City, sat a young lady of apparently 20 years of age, arrayed in a loose wrapper of purple hue, which harmonized brilliantly with her healthful complexion and well-developed features, while it gave double attraction to the exquisite contour of her perfect form. Her countenance was mild and placid, her eyes and mouth only manifesting the emotion that moved her. Her dark hair was modestly confined by a small bandeau, while the richest of bosoms just peeped out from the purple frame-work of the dress, which was turned back from the arching neck.

She held in her hand a light piece of needlework, but it lay listlessly in her lap, and her dark eyes, peering through the long pendant lashes with something of a sad gleam, were fixed abstractedly upon the carpet. Such was Linda Ardine, whose brother we have seen brutally hung upon a tree. She is in the mansion of Elder Pratt—his *sealed mistress*.

"So they have driven my brother from the city, at last," she murmured, sadly. "I feared his indiscretion would lead to this! And now I am here alone! I know not why it is, but I dread this event. I felt secure and content while he was here; but now that he is gone, a fear comes stealing over my heart that all is not right. But where can Parley stay?"

She was about rising from her seat, when a rap was heard at the door. It was a messenger with a letter. She recognized the superscription in pencil. It was Lemuel's—her brother's! She tore it open and read as follows:

"DEAR LINDA—I have been deceived—betrayed! My doom was not only banishment but death! The men who were sent to accompany me out of the city were secretly instructed to hang me! In a few moments more I shall die, sister—die by the orders of that arch fiend, Brigham Young, whom you persist in calling Prophet! O, sister, fly the city! Go back to our lovely valley of Connecticut, and live a virtuous life. Farewell! my executioners are waiting. Your brother, LEMUEL ARDINE."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed, with livid lips, the beautiful girl, as she tottered to the divan, and buried her face in her hands. "Can this be possible! I can scarce believe my eyes! And yet it is his hand-writing—his signature. By heavens! if it be, and I gain one clue to the murderers, they will find one Ardine left, that will prove more terrible than he."

She rose to her feet in an attitude of stern resolution, and stood, for a moment, as though contemplating some daring scheme. Then touching the bell upon the table, she waited but a second for an answer. A servant entered.

"James, saddle the Mustang colt, which the Elder bought for me yesterday, and lead him by the way to the eastern part of the city. Wait there for me, till I come. You understand," raising her finger significantly.

"Yes, madam." The servant bowed himself out.

"They could not have gone far to do the deed," she exclaimed quickly, "for they have not had time. I will go to the east grove first—he shall have decent burial, in spite of the Prophet. Now for my disguise!" And, with an excited step, she left the room.

Half an hour after, the servant we have seen enter the parlor, paused by the road side, on the suburbs of the city, holding by the rein a black horse, of that fleet species known as the Mustang breed. The animal arched its glossy neck, and shook his luxuriant mane impatiently, as though weary of the slow pace in which he had been brought to the spot. A moment after, a woman, closely veiled, and dressed in a black riding-dress, appeared upon the ground.

"If they ask for me at the house," she said, addressing the servant, "you can tell them I have ventured on a short evening ride to try the pony."

"Yes, madam," replied the servant.

Then approaching the noble horse, she patted him gently on the neck, until he looked around, and his fierce eyes seemed to subdue into womanly gentleness.

"Now, Montezuma, for a quick race!" she cried, as with true New-England style she vaulted, unassisted, into the saddle.

The horse, apparently understanding his words, scarcely waited for her to arrange her stirrup, but dashed out on the road, and over the plains, like a flying cloud swept by a hurricane!

The moon had just risen above the horizon, like a far-off burning world, and its red glaring human face seemed to be gazing with wonder upon the flying horse and its veiled rider, as they swept like dark messengers of a coming plague.

Not many minutes elapsed—scarce a quarter of an hour—before Linda Ardine reined in her fiery steed within the clump of trees known as the Eastern Grove, and gazed wildly around to see the swinging form of her murdered brother. But he was not to be seen. Spurring her horse from tree to tree, she gazed with dilated eyes and heaving bosom, but could catch no glimpse of his body. Her heart began to sink within her for fear that she had taken the wrong track—might never find him—might never see him again, even in death!—when she came suddenly upon the tree on which Ardine had been hung. Then her emotion found vent in an exclamation of joy. There was the rope swinging in the evening breeze, and on the ground lay the noose which had encircled his neck. They had perhaps failed to tie his hands—to adjust the rope properly about his neck—and he had been able to sever it and escape! Her heart leapt wildly with joy, for Lemuel Ardine was free!

Then a dark thought came, like a cloud, over her mind, and dashed aside her hopes. It was the probability that her brother's executioners had not only hung, but *buried him*! There was a plausibility in this thought, for it would not be policy to leave his body hang there, as food for the vulture, and an object of horror to every passer-by. Linda grew pale and tremulous as this thought caught her mind. She rode over the entire ground, and round and round the grove, peering into every shadow, in search of her brother's grave. But her search was vain, and, disappointed and dejected, she was about to turn her horse's head homeward, when her eye caught sight of the camp-fires of the emigrant party to the southward.

Fired with a new hope, she applied the spur to her spirited steed, and dashed away toward the camp. Joy, fond heart! The first her eye detected amid the group was he—her brother!—saved from the terrible death to which he had been consigned! Throwing herself from her horse, she rushed into his arms, exclaiming:

"Lemuel! Brother! Thank God you are not dead!"

"Sister! Can it be? And have you left these Mormon miscreants, to fly with me back to our native land?" cried Ardine, as he clasped her to his breast.

"No—no, not that," said Linda, hesitatingly, "but I feared that you were dead—unburied, perhaps—and—"

"And that I am not, is no fault of those who were sent to lynch me."

"And how did you escape?" asked Linda, anxiously.

Ardine proceeded to narrate the manner of his release by the emigrant.

"I bless him in my heart!" said Linda, when he had concluded; "but whither go you now, brother?"

"These friends have requested me to go with them to California. You will accompany us, and—"

Linda turned away, and, with a bound, leapt into her saddle.

"No, brother!" she cried, "now that you are safe, I am satisfied. But, brother—*I am still a Mormon!*"

Ardine sprang forward, and grasped at the horse's reins, but the animal darted aside, and he missed his hold.

"Farewell! brother!" cried the infatuated girl, "may God bless you on your journey to the Eldorado! As for me—I return to the Holy City!" And she spurred her horse for the return.

"Then may a brother's curse and a brother's misery rest forever on your soul, and blight every hour of your life!" cried Ardine, in a tone of fearful rage.

The girl cast one look backward. The moon fell upon her blanched cheek, as she heard the curse, and then, as if prompted by desperation, she dashed away over the plain, and was soon out of sight!

CHAPTER IV.
A PROPHET'S VISION.

We will not follow the unhappy Ardine through his long and perilous march across the Desert, nor portray the many heart pangs he felt, as he thought of wandering still further from the home of his childhood and from those upon whom he now only lived to hurl his avenging wrath. Another scene demands our attention.

Let us enter this splendid mansion of brown stone, just fronting the Temple. It is not less gaudy and grand than some of those which adorn the Fifth Avenue in New-York, and is far more unique in its architectural designs. Let us enter the Home of the Prophet!

We will not now pass through the gorgeous drawing-rooms, furnished with Oriental magnificence, nor peer into the private apartments, fitted up, and adorned with sumptuous and voluptuous splendor. The room we enter is the library, or business apartment of the Prophet. Its furniture consists of a few easy chairs, a couple of lounges or divans, with a centre-table, besides a book-case, containing the writings of Jos. Miller, Lives of the Elders, and his own MSS. The walls were ornamented with portraits of the prominent men among the Latter Day Saints and maps of every country on the globe. Such was the library of the Governor and Prophet of Utah.

Seated in one of the arm-chairs, near the window, intently engaged in reading a newspaper, which was evidently from the States, was a man of middle age, with a keen, black eye, and prominent features, a forehead, narrow and high, and covered with a sparsity of hair.

"Curse the Administration!" he exclaimed, suddenly throwing down the paper, "but Brother Brigham will be a match for them!"

"For whom?" said a voice near by.

The man looked up, and beheld standing in the doorway another of about his own age, of a solemn but shrewd aspect, and an eye of keen, piercing brightness. His forehead was broader and more evenly developed, and his hair was beginning to be mingled with gray.

"Good evening, Brother Brigham, most worthy leader of our Church!" said the man reverently.

"Our welcome, Elder Pratt," said the Pro-member, "showing me, yesterday, the miniature of a beautiful girl, the sister of your last wife, Linda Ardine."

"Yes, she is truly a beautiful creature; I saw her once in New-York, where she resides with her aunt," replied the elder, rather earnestly.

"You remember, also, Brother Pratt, that, although I greatly admired Linda myself, yet I gave her up to you at your request."

"I remember it well, and you gave me a jewel," replied the Elder, obsequiously.

"You remember, also, that at your request, I, three days ago, exiled her brother from the city, and had him hanged, for fear, having turned apostate, he might also influence his sister!"

"You were very kind," replied the Elder, in a tone of thankful humility.

Meanwhile, the keen eyes of the Prophet were fixed upon his satellite with a magnetic expression of subtle power. His face assumed a half-smiling appearance, and the frigidity of his manners softened into urbanity.

"I had a vision, last night, Brother Pratt, in which this beautiful girl, with a pure soul, came to me, and the voice of the Lord said to me, 'Take her, Brigham, Servant of the Most High! She is thy helpmate!' Elder, it is Heaven's decree that Leonora Ardine should be my—*wife*!"

The Elder paused for a moment, and then said, hesitatingly:

"I fear it will be difficult to accomplish, Brother Young, as the girl has a great antipathy against our faith."

"But she *must* be mine, Elder!" said the Prophet, in an emphatic hissing tone.

The Elder again seemed perplexed for a moment, before he replied.

"Our agents in *New-York might accomplish it*," he said.

"There must be another agent," said Brigham, subtly.

"Who?"

"Your wife—her sister!"

"But how?"

"If I mistake not, you informed me that Linda and her brother had not been estranged from that sister, on account of their adherence to our faith—they still correspond at intervals?"

"Yes."

"The brother is dead, and cannot return to tell her any evil of our city. I would have Linda word her letters in glowing descriptions of our place and condition; the sumptuousness of our living, and the happiness we enjoy. Fire her ambition and curiosity with the enthusiasm and beauty of our religion, request her to attend the meetings of our brethren in the East, and offer her a friendly hospitality here. By these combined means, she will soon be in our power, and once in our power, my wife."

"I will use my influence with Linda, to induce her to do it," said the Elder, meekly.

"She *must* do it!" again exclaimed Brigham, in his peculiarly emphatic tone. "The Prophet wills it, and the Council of Twelve grant it."

"Be it so," replied the Elder, "I will see her at once."

"'Tis well," said the Prophet, seating himself at the table, as the Elder took his leave.

Three days had passed since the events of the three first chapters had occurred, and Linda, the sealed wife of Parley Pratt, was still sad and dejected. Her brother's curse seemed to linger in her ears and haunt her heart. She felt a dark presentiment that the current of her hitherto peaceful life was about to change, and often gave herself up to dark and moody reflections. She had hitherto been treated with the utmost kindness by the Elder, and all by whom she was surrounded. Her husband seemed to be proud of her beauty, and spent much of his time in her company, and the poor girl was happy in her infatuation. But now that her brother was gone, she felt lonely and sad, and was often given to despondency.

It was during one of these moods, in which the Elder found her in her private apartment, on returning from his visit to the Prophet. She rose to meet him, and, resting her hands on his shoulder, lifted her dark, sad eyes to his, as she said:

"Parley, why is it that you stay so long away from my side? The time was when you would not leave me for an hour, and now I am blessed when I see you once a day."

"The cares of the church, my dear," began the Elder, in a soothing tone.

"Hold!" said Linda, interrupting him. "The church has no more cares now than when you first sealed me to your heart; but I fear, my dear Parley, that some other care engrosses your mind. You know that I never object to the *privileges* of those who join with me in calling you *husband*. I have never been jealous of any of my sister-wives; your other wives. But I fear, dear Parley, that some other beauty is stealing in upon your heart, which you have told me was all mine."

"And so it is, my sweet," said the oily tongued Elder, embracing her; "but the political relations of our territory with the States is becoming perplexing and troublesome. The President is about to send a new Governor here, and the policy of our church is being violently discussed in the East. I have just come from a long conference with the Prophet on this subject. But—there was something else spoken of, Linda, which concerns you."

"What was it?" asked Linda, curiously.

"I told you, last night, that I had taken the miniature of your sister, Leonora, to the Prophet, and how much he admired it."

"Well?"

"He said that she appeared to him, last night, in a vision, and the voice of the Lord commanded him to take her to himself."

"My sister!" exclaimed Linda, startled at the thought, and fixing a vacant stare in the Elder's face.

"Yes, it is a pity, my dear, that so sweet a girl should continue among heretics," said the Elder, shrewdly.

"My sister!" repeated Linda, abstractedly.

"Remember, Linda, that the will of the Lord, as manifested through the Prophet, should be implicitly obeyed."

"And does Brigham want more victims of my family? Am not I left to bear his wrath, and is not that enough? Is he not satisfied with my brother's blood?"

"Your brother's blood!" echoed the Elder, starting back in surprise; "your brother was not murdered—he was banished."

"Not so; do not try to deceive me, Parley, [illegible] not. My brother was publicly banished, but the private instructions of his escort were, that he should be hanged! That was his fate."

The Elder looked with astonishment upon the [illegible] girl for the lapse of a few moments, as though he would [illegible] secret of her soul.

"How do you know this?" he asked, with a [illegible] voice.

Linda hesitated for a moment, for fear of betraying herself, and then said, evasively:

"Murderers sometimes have false lips!"

The Elder seemed satisfied, and went on to detail the instructions given him by Brigham, as to the manner in which they were to gain possession of Leonora.

"And am I then to be the instrument of alluring my sister in the Prophet's toils, and place her in the arms of her brother's murderer?" exclaimed Linda, in a voice of agony.

"Will she not be happier here than yonder among these mercenary heretics? Remember, my dearly beloved, that there is another life to look to; should she die out of our faith, what would be her fate in the future world? The joy of this—the hope of the future—the dread hereafter—all rest upon her decision in this matter. Were she sick, would you not minister to her? Were she poor, and in distress, would you not give her your assistance? And now that she is in the bonds of spiritual darkness, groveling amid the mercenary and idolatrous world, will you not stretch forth your hand to lead her into light and blessedness? You believe ours to be the true church—then her's is wrong, and she will be lost. The Lord has given her to Brigham; will you not do the work of the Lord?"

"I will! I will!" gasped the young enthusiast, as she stood with dilated eyes and lips apart listening to the eloquence of the fanatic, with all the abstraction of her soul. "But a little time—give me time to think."

"You are a true saint, sweet love," said the Elder, drawing her tenderly to his breast, his eyes twinkling with gratification, "and are the dearest idol of my heart on earth."

"Oh, is that so, Parley?" cried she, clasping his neck in a fervent embrace.

"It is my love. Do you not trust me?"

"I do! I do! But will it be ever thus?"

"While life remains," said he, fervently.

The young girl pressed her kisses on his withered lips with the enthusiasm of a lost soul.

This startling romance will be continued, from where it leaves off here, in the New-York *Mercury* for this week, which will be ready at all the news depots early to-morrow morning. The *Mercury* is the largest and most beautiful four cent paper in the world, and pays more for literary talent than any other weekly journal published. Although the *Mercury* is sold by every newsdealer in America, those who prefer, can have it mailed to any address, one year for $2, or six months for $1, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months. Secure the *Mercury* early to-morrow morning to avoid disappointment.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS.
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS.
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL, for sale by
H. DARDONVILLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STUB'S AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES, Lancashire and Sheffield files, Dixon's black-lead crucibles, brass and iron machine and wood screws, pattern letters, from 3-16 to 3 inches, adapted to all descriptions of casting. Stub's pliers and nippers, small bench vises, emery cloth and emery paper, materials for locksmiths and bell-hangers, brass and iron gimlet-pointed screws of all sizes, &c., &c., &c. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, Importers and dealers in building hardware, &c., No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
N. K. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, [illegible]

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS.
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 35 Maiden-lane.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, [illegible] incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two teaspoonful. Special directions accompany each bottle. [illegible] per bottle—six bottles for $5.
Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt rheum, old ulcers, scrofula and piles, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER—THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN-DESTROYER.—Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A friend to health and comfort, an enemy to disease and pain. A beautiful scientific external remedy, applicable for the relief of pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until pain is not there. The Plaster magnetizes the pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, lameness, stiffness, weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, coughs and colds, pains and aches of every kind, from any cause, corns, are immediately relieved, and, with a little patience, *permanently cured*, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, cheapest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in the world. It is within the reach of all, old and young, rich and poor—all may have it, and all should have it, who are sick and suffering in any way. Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price, 25 cents a Box.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in the United States and New-Jersey.

A PERFECT CURE BY WILD CHERRY.—From the Editor of the New-York Mirror, Aug. 9: "About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood."
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest, or the money will return the money. See that every bottle is signed S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

SELF-SEALING JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS and vegetables, [illegible] decidedly the most desirable article of the kind yet introduced, and to be had of W. H. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, who have the exclusive sale of the same. Ask for "Green's Patent Air-Tight Self-Sealing Jars. Full directions for preparing the fruits, &c., are furnished.

RED ASH COAL AT $5.—THE DAY DIScharging a very superior article of Red Ash, Egg and Stove Coal, at $5 per ton.
TRUSLOW BROTHERS,
No. 14 Wall-st., No. 200 Cherry-st., and No. 265 East 14th-st., New-York, and Foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated [illegible] ing-houses, store-doors, &c. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and Nos. [illegible]

THREE YEARS IN THE [illegible] PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—[illegible] NEW DIP PEN. [illegible] Single pens sent by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 21—ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance in Comic Opera of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
who will sing three gems of Donizetti's celebrated Opera,
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI .... as .... Adina
Sig. LABOCETTA .... as .... Nemorino
(Having recovered from his illness.)
.... GASSIER .... as .... Belcore
.... ROCCO .... as .... Dulcamara
(his first appearance in Opera since his return from Europe.)
Conductor .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle .... $1.
Reserved Seats .... Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle .... 25 cents; Amphitheatre .... 25 cents.
Private Boxes .... from .... $6 to $20.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening at the door.
The free list entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
Second appearance of
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Positively the only night of Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

LAST CONCERT—VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19—NIBLO'S SALOON.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS
will give on SATURDAY, Sept. 19,
A GRAND CONCERT,
which will be their last until their return from Boston.
H. VIEUXTEMPS, S. THALBERG,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARIOLI,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. ROCCO.
Conductor .... MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS will play four pieces: 1. Fantasia Caprice. 2. The Nightingale. 3. Paganini's Perpetuum Mobile. 4. Les Arpèges.
S. THALBERG will play fours pieces: 1. Norma. 2. Tarantelle. 3. Somnambula; and 4, (by general request,) Home, Sweet Home.
Madame STRAKOSCH will sing two English songs.
Mlle. CARIOLI and Signor LABOCETTA and ROCCO will sing a choice selection from the most favorite Operas.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.
Grand or [illegible]—On Friday, Sept. 18, will be sold [illegible] only. On Saturday, the $1 and remaining [illegible].
Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to buy their seats early in the day. Seats and tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1857.
Great entertainment for the Benefit of
MME. MARZETTI,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Signorina TERESA ROLLA,
and the ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Commence with the Overture at 8.
M. DU TOUPET.
M. Du Toupet .... L. ESPINOSA.
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.
Signorina ROLLA and the BALLET COMPANY.
Positively the last night of
MAZULME THE NIGHT OWL.
Last night of ANTOINE as MACLON.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
FIRST CONCERT
of
MISS JULIANA MAY,
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1857,
ARTISTS:
Miss JULIANA MAY,
Signor ALAJMO,
Signor TAFFENELLI,
and Mr. JOHN KYLE,
who, at the request of the many friends of Miss May, will appear on this occasion only.
Conductor .... H. C. Timm.
Tickets One Dollar each.
Seats can be secured without extra charge at HALL & SON'S, and at the office of Niblo's Garden.
Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1857,
Will be performed, by especial request, Coleman's Comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Duberly Mr. Burnett | Cicely Homespun. Miss Keene
Dr. Pangloss. Mr. Jefferson | Lady Duberly .... Miss Wells
[illegible] Wheatleigh | Caroline Dormer Miss Thompson
To conclude with (first time) the capital Farce of
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.
Major Limbey .... Mr. Jefferson
Captain Carnage .... Mr. Peters
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Last night of
Mr. MURDOCH,
and first night of the great drama of
THE ROBBERS.
Charles De Moor .... Mr. Murdoch
Francis .... Mr. C. Fisher | Amelia .... Miss Susan Denin
with the laughable farce of
A DREADFUL MURDER DOWN TOWN,
with Mr. Seymour and Mrs. Setchell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
T. B. Johnston .... Sole Manager and Director.
Doors open at 7; performance commences 7½.
Admission to all parts 25 cents; orchestra 50 cents.
SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857.
The performance will commence with the comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
After which the laughable farce of the
BOULD SOGER BOY.
To conclude with the melodrama of the
WIZARD SKIFF.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette .... 25 cents.
.... 12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
Will be acted Shakspeare's grand Tragedy of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
Macbeth .... Mr. Eddy.
IS HE JEALOUS?
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 1st Circle, [illegible] or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 19, will be played,
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
MAGIC HANDS.
JACK SHEPPARD.
SIAMESE TWINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TENTH and ELEVENTH Appearance in America, and [illegible] SUCCESS of the celebrated and incomparable WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.
SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG-DRAMA, prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," "The Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, now open to the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, aggregated in a large collection of Crystal Tanks. The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or the drawing-room. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Cosmo-Panoptican Studio, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—MESSRS. PECK & COLBY'S new method of chanting and of introducing congregational singing, is well worthy the attention of all who consider singing a suitable part of religious worship. Clergymen and musical committees of any and every denomination, are earnestly invited to call at their Hall, corner of Court and Union sts., South Brooklyn, on any Saturday evening, free of charge. First lesson in the rudiments, next Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—NOW OPEN.—Dr. REENTZ'S Grand [illegible] Anatomical Museum, illustrated by 400 Models. This Museum, which has been received with the utmost [illegible] in Europe, will enable every person to obtain a full knowledge of the formation of their own Bodies. [illegible] of the objects contained in this Magnificent Collection may be enumerated as follows:
1. Natural Preparations, showing the Growth of the [illegible].
2. Models of the Muscles, Arteries, Veins and Nerves of the Body.
3. Deformities of the Figure, occasioned by Early Neglect.
4. The Brain and Nervous System.
5. The Heart and Circulating Apparatus.
6. The Stomach, with the Mode in which Digestion is carried on.
7. Embryology, or the Daily Development of the Human Body.
8. Awful Effects of Tight Lacing.
9. Enlarged Models of the Five Senses.
10. The Seven Ages of Woman.
11. Two Splendid Full-length Figures, exhibiting every Muscle in the Human Frame.
12. The Anatomical Venus, which takes to pieces, and [illegible] of which every part of the Human Body is [illegible].
[illegible] to the attraction, Lectures will be delivered by [illegible], at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Open [illegible], (except on Sunday,) from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE [illegible], from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The unparalleled display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance every evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Programme.
[illegible] PANORAMA OF THE [illegible] will be exhibited each day at noon, and 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
Exhibitors will remember that all articles intended for competition must be arranged by SATURDAY, Sept. 19th inst.
Members can procure their tickets at the Palace.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Lessee .... Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager .... Mr. Lester
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 19,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the Seventy-first night of her performance in this Theatre, and the three hundred and forty-third in the United States.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
PATTER versus CLATTER.
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

MISS JULIANA MAY.
The Box Office is now open for the sale of tickets for Miss MAY'S first Concert, Sept. 22, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 2 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
Of the late firm of
LANE & FOSTER.
In consequence of the
FAILURE
Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold out
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS,
Sacks and Wrappers
Of every description.
The subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to show A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, OTTER SKIN TALMAS AND SACKS; also, a very elegant stock of opera cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in *this country, as regards price, quality and finish,* in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 261 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

LADIES' FURS.
Strangers visiting the City can now have an
Opportunity of selecting their furs from
A large and choice stock, which we
Have opened expressly for their
Convenience, comprising sets
Of sable, mink, marten,
Ermine, fitch and all
The cheaper grades.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
Bombazines by the piece, for families,
At jobbers' prices.
Weed's Mourning Store,
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The best and cheapest place in the City to purchase mourning goods. A large assortment constantly on hand.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 30 and 32 Chambers-st.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the unpleasant weather during the past week, the undersigned has determined to continue the sale of damaged dry goods one week longer, at No. 343 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., where the late fire occurred. This will positively be the last opportunity to secure great bargains in every variety of useful and seasonable family dry goods, many of which will be found but slightly injured by water, and can be appropriated to advantage in every family. The remaining stock will be cleared out the coming week at an immense sacrifice, for the purpose of repairing the premises and to make room for an entire new supply of Fall goods. Respectfully,
GEORGE KEYES.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a large consignment of new Stereoscopic Pictures, which he will open for inspection this day. Among others will be found
Retour de Chasse,
Little Nelly in the Old Curiosity Shop,
Scenes from the Manchester Exhibition,
A Speaking Likeness,
Check,
Checkmate,
A Morning Call,
&c., &c., &c.
J. CUSSANS, Agent,
At W. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 330 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS F. TIBBALS,
No. 184 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 2 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. S. NICHOLS, owner, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 160 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 25 by 42 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 182 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing cashmeres, &c., all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A small farm, containing about 15 acres, in Westchester County. For particulars, apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 4 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton-av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 104 South-st., corner of Beekman.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House in West 22d-st., high basement, and first-class in every respect; furniture good but not extravagant. Address, with full name, HOME, Box No. 2,040 Post-Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH-st., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,010 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, occupying a four-story English basement house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th-avs., will let a part of the same to a small, desirable family at a rent of $400 to $600 according to the number of rooms wanted. Inquire of Mr. BAILEY, No. 47 Trinity Building, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on *satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.*

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD FRAME or brick dwelling, worth from $4,000 to $6,000, in exchange for a small farm with superior improvements, 70 miles from New-York. Particulars of farm at No. 15 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, IN that beautiful bay, Long Island, known as the Bay House, with all necessary out buildings, gardener's cottage, stable and carriage house, wash-house and ice-house, fancy summer house, fountain, &c., all nearly new and in perfect order. Large shade trees round the house, and abundance of fruit of the very best kind—60 bushels of grapes last year—large garden and fancy grounds round the house—fine prospect of the Bay, Long Island Sound, Connecticut shore, &c. Good bathing, fishing, clams, oysters, &c.,—is near steamboat landing, accessible two or three times a day by railroad, is unsurpassed by any spot on the Island, and possesses everything that a gentleman can require for a country residence—is not infested by musquitos, fevers, &c. Price $15,000. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM H. BRIDGENS, Oyster Bay, or No. 169 William-st., New York.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the names of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 434 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. S. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 48 Chatham-st. and No. 97 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old showcases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A SMALL PARlor suite, made to order, plain but substantial, in use but a short time. Address Q., Box No. 2,512 Post-Office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $2 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. [illegible] Ann-st., near the Museum?

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S PAtent, price $12, $16 and $25; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
No. 71 West 18th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marcellus and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. S. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
No. 132 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. R. L. KIRSTEAD & SON, No. 589 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,068 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 647 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 820 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 270 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 51 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 856 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KANGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American *and European systems of training. For circulars, &c.,* apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. E. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 5th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 609 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above. E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes a situation as daily governess in a family in this city; or would like one at the South, as resident governess. [illegible] References given. Address [illegible] W. N., No. [illegible]

MUSIC.—H. SWIFT WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and patrons that he is now prepared to receive a few more pupils for instruction in vocal music, and on the piano-forte. Address at N. THURSTON & SON'S, No. 554 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 180 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his practical course of lessons on Monday evening, at only $10. Reserved seats for this course must be secured before 9 o'clock this (Saturday) evening. Regular terms, $20. N. B.—Reserved seats are not secured until paid for.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 389 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—A number of teachers are wanted immediately, for Classics, English, French and Music. Those who cannot call, shall have our best efforts, by sending their address and references and the initiation fee of $1.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. E. DANAWARE'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 25 West 20th-st., commences Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly [illegible] course of instruction. [illegible] at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERJIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 162 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. R. A. SMITH.

PRINTING TO SUIT THE TASTES OF all, and at prices that cannot fail to please, may be had by calling at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S plain and fancy job and card printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st. Book printing beautifully done, on plain or fancy paper or cards.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thomson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, Just published: Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works.
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 216 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution, during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstore of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 66 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—(from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Communications to be addressed to him at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239, or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS.—Mrs. E. SPAFARD, having withdrawn from the Packer Collegiate Institute, will be ready, after Oct. 1, to receive pupils at her own residence, Ryerson-st., one block south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms made known on application.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and Drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the School, at No. 52 East 23d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 61 East 18th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on Thursday, *Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and* guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 249 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 337 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9¼ A. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. CORBGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 246 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 278 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 56 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West [illegible]-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 1. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 29th-st.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 22d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 21st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 585 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TEACHER of experience, well qualified to take charge of the higher classes of an academy or seminary, or [illegible] connected with the English and Classical [illegible], in a private family. [illegible] City or [illegible], no objection to go South or West; salary moderate. Best references given by American gentlemen [illegible]. Write, for a week, to S. T. NORMAN, New-York Post-Office.

MISS E. NEVEAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in some of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the City and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of [illegible] o'clock.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY POSSESSING a thorough musical education, and experienced in teaching music, [illegible] a situation in a first-class Female Seminary. She prefers to go South, and would not object to teach in a respectable private family South. Reference to the first families can be given; reference required. Address G. R. H., Times office.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching, wishes to find an engagement [illegible] in a school, and desires also to devote [illegible] time to the education of a [illegible] at her own or the ladies' residence. [illegible] music and drawing. The best references given. Address L. M., Box No. 138 Post-Office, New-York.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, an experienced Teacher of the ancient and modern languages, Mathematics, &c., and through [illegible] wishes a situation as instructor in a school or as tutor in a family. Is willing to go South or West. Address, for 2 weeks, D. D., Times office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess in a family, or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,380 Post-Office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation in a Seminary as teacher of music, (and the English branches, if required.) The South is preferred. Very satisfactory references can be given. Address or call on Miss J. M. D., No. 113 4th-av.

A GRADUATE, FRENCH GENTLEMAN, aged 28, of unexceptionable habits, and full competent, wishes a situation in an academy, or private family. Besides his own language he will teach Latin and Greek. Address PATUREL & CO., No. 280 Pearl-st.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes a situation as teacher. Address STUDENT, Franklin Hotel, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN COLLEGE wishes an engagement in a good family. The best of references given. Address Box No. 189, Oneida, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 4 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 30th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.
In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 22d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to [illegible] their bids.
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to construct and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 23, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) the interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.
The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.
Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners, No. 41 Wall-st., for a three-story building suitable for their occupation. The building should be at least 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, stories high above the street, with dry basement. The location must be between the Park and Broadway, or within two blocks of Broadway.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more value physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To this neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young ladies of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without proper counter exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would be transformed into graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their school days, and the time allowed to dancing, instead of being wasted in such dances, in addition to the fashionable dances, and would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that system of graceful study, the Minuet de la Cour and other dances of equal usefulness. The evident success of this system in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in view of the approaching election of Directors, are earnestly invited to meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 44 Pine-st.
The present position of the Company, the negotiation of the new loan, and other matters of importance to the interests of the stockholders and bondholders will be laid before them. CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS will meet on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 A. M., at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway. The Grand Tournament will commence on the same day. Subscribers of $5 and upwards are entitled to admission to the rooms, and to a copy of the Book of the Congress, containing a History of Chess in the United States, and the proceedings of the Congress with the games, problems, &c. Certificates of membership and admission, with programmes of the proceedings, can be obtained any evening, from the Committee of Management, at the St. Denis Hotel.
CHARLES D. MEAD, President.
DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. A. WHITNEY,
ALBERT J. DEWEY.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.
ALBERT J. DEWEY,
A. D. KIRK.
Sept. 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
H. T. CROSBY.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.

MR. BERTRAND CLOVER RETIRES this day from our firm, the business of which will be continued by the remaining copartners under the same name.
DAWSON & CO.
New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the awning in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last and Monday morning. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 45 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES.

[illegible] estate of [illegible] Shaw, Receiver, at the salesroom of GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, THIS MORNING, Saturday, Sept. 19, [illegible]. The stereotype plates of [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] Works of Geo. Wm. Curtis, 5 vols., 12mo., [illegible] Notes, Howadji in Syria, Potiphar Papers, Lotus Eating and Prue and I; also Lake Ngami, 1 vol., 8vo.; California In-doors and Out, 1 vol., 12mo, &c., &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible] at the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, so that [illegible] can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

[illegible] Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad [illegible] per cent. Mortgage Bonds, secured by Sinking Fund (hypothecated.)

[illegible] and Madison Railroad 7 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible] Canal Coal Company 7 per cent. [illegible] Bonds (hypothecated.)

[illegible] Excelsior Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated) ... $50 each.

[illegible] Bank ... $100 each.

[illegible] Arctic Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each.

[illegible] Mississippi and Missouri Railroad (hypothecated) ... $100 each.

[illegible] Bank (hypothecated) ... $100 each.

[illegible] Bank of the Republic (hypothecated) ... $100 each.

[illegible] Wednesday. Special sales on any [illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

[illegible] THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, will be sold at [illegible] the entire magnificent household furniture, works of art, and articles of vertu, contained in the [illegible] dwelling [illegible], all of which is in superb order, [illegible] recently furnished. Everything [illegible] is for absolute and unreserved sale, and [illegible] beautiful and costly collection of everything [illegible] elegant and genteel furnished residence. [illegible] are required to remove their goods [illegible] will be ready at the house [illegible] of sale.

[illegible] elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, [illegible] magnificent set diamonds, brackets, &c., cost [illegible]; suits rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered [illegible]; two rich carved rosewood étagères, [illegible] velvet and other carpets; marble-top [illegible]; [illegible] French cornices, satin and rich lace curtains; [illegible] mantel and pier mirrors; [illegible] in rich gilt frames, costly mantel vases [illegible], ormolu clock, rosewood centre, sofa [illegible] rosewood bedsteads; [illegible] elegant hair mattresses, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, rosewood armoire, mirror front, lounges, [illegible] chairs, Turkish chairs, superior rosewood [illegible] magnificent oak extension table, [illegible] buffet, silver ware, cut glass, rich China of every description, oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c. No postponement on account of weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of [illegible], tapestry carpets; rosewood suits covered in [illegible] brocatelle, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany French do., rosewood and mahogany centre tables, [illegible] and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, [illegible] toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, [illegible] lounges, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son and used only [illegible] months.

Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave upright boudoir piano, made by Boisselot.

At 12 o'clock—2 cases of balloon roots, containing the usual variety.

At two o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—a superior mare—15½ hands high, roan horse, 7 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound and gentle; a [illegible] road wagon and harness, sold on account of the owner leaving the City, together with a brown [illegible], 15 hands high, 6 years old, very stylish driver—has trotted a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds [illegible] the track; trots easy in 2:40 on the road; sound and kind in all harness. A buggy of the very best make, [illegible] robes, blankets, &c.—sold for want of use.

Also, a superior phaeton, in perfect order, very nearly new.

A buggy, with a leather top, nearly new.

Also, a dapple gray horse, 16 hands high, kind in all harness, with cart and harness.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at the Wareroom No. 384 Canal-st., the entire [illegible] stock of A. E. GATE & CO., retiring [illegible], comprising a large and superior assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak and painted furniture, made of the best materials and workmanship; [illegible] in satin and in brocatel and hair cloth, [illegible] chamber and dining room suites, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, office furniture, [illegible] also the oil-cloth and carpet covering the wareroom, the whole offering for the trade and others an opportunity seldom to be met with to supply themselves with substantial furniture. A. E. Gate & Co. pledge themselves to sell every article without reserve.

Catalogues on day previous to sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer, No. 484 Canal-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, precisely, a line of first class oil-paintings, by E. G. Coates and other artists, all in rich gold gilt frames; the whole well worth the attention of parties in want of such articles, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] collection of household furniture, including [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel [illegible], rosewood wardrobes and book-cases, &c.; together with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine brown horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and can trot his mile in 3 minutes to a road wagon; cost $250 in Vermont; also, a fine set silver-mounted single harness, together with a City built top wagon, nearly new, the property of a private gentleman, and to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Beekman-st., on the 2d floor, a large lot of curl maple, black walnut and oak office and dining chairs; 2 large French plate mirrors, 100 engravings, together with bureaus, sofas, tables, mattresses, 2 second-hand pianos, mahogany and marble-top furniture, stoves, &c., &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to be made by WILKINS & LIVINGSTON, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857, is postponed, on account of the weather, until SATURDAY, 19th inst., at the same time and place.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture.—The whole contents of dwelling house No. [illegible] West 18th-st., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, étagères, reception chairs, easy chairs, &c., the whole being of superior workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. For particulars see *Herald*.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent for United States, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, [illegible] and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statements of the success in Europe, may be had on application, as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE VARREGUETTE FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ONE OF VERY superior finish, 40-horse power, entirely new, with band wheel 14 feet diameter, weighing about 5 tons, will be sold with or without boilers; its duplicate may be seen in operation at No. 442 Water-st.; also, one of 15-horse power; has been in use six weeks; is well finished and in complete order. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with power, at No. 235 West 16th-st., near 8th-av. Also, a Machine Shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, No. 235 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 380 Greenwich-st., New-York.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMPROVED over last year's make. For sale by JOHN [illegible], No. 36 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 30-horse power. Address, [illegible] H., Westford, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 8, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 44 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1886. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Sherburne Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 22d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 50 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MECHANICS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 28, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 30th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE M. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issued) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOSENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES F. HARRIS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 30th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from that date; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard F. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	F. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyes,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brown,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Geo. A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	J. V. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
S. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex. B. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. M. Halcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO equal any ordinary body [illegible] market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 280 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train, for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:05 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4¾ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 54—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 258, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 19—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 119, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 26—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 260—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 216—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 30, 33, 35, 67, 75, 161, 133, 134, 139—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 226—Liberty-st., 128, 148—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 280, 282, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 32, 34, 36—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 471—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 46—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., No. 34, 41—Roosevelt-st., No. 2—South-st., Nos. 89, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 16—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 460—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 22, 23, 25, 71, 97, 99, 102, 123, 160, 162, 173—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 350—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 83, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 208, 306 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 226—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—6TH annual target excursion; contended for 35 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 96 muskets.

Captain PETRIE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the Judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his wareroom and factory to No. 383 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 6¾-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 410 and 411 Broadway, corner of Canal. Attention is requested to our Pianos by persons visiting Crystal Palace.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 320 Bowery. Open every evening.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES BARBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30.—The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,650 tons burthen, will leave New-York for New-Orleans, without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 3 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. Due notice will be given of the time and place for receiving freight. For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—The steamer JAMESTOWN will not leave here for Norfolk, and Richmond, until Saturday, 26th inst. In the meantime she will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order, and due notice given of the day she will be ready to receive cargo.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Sept. 18, 6 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.	Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEMING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR FORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONFORT, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 20th, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M., making the usual landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9¾ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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[illegible]

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The original and genuine article operates simultaneously upon the Stomach, the Circulation and the Bowels, and gently stimulates, while it disengages and expels from the system all that is injurious and prejudicial to bodily health.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

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For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

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The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

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Agents—BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 197 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

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RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway, to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics, antidotes, little books, instruments," "no mercury," and like pretenders of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, be will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 389 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the Author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

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NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT may be consulted with entire confidence in delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 20 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him, may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

A PHYSICIAN—MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF Paris, who has been physician to Mme. Rachelle traveling in Egypt, desires to have a partner speaking some French, and having some means for traveling in the southern part of America, to assist him in all operations, especially of the ears and eyes, and to share the profits. For particulars, apply to the drug store No. 87 4th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 354 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HEALTH INSTITUTE—NO. 6 Union-Square. Resident Physician, CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D., Professor of Vocal Physiology, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, &c. Lady Principal, Miss J. ALDRICH.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

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H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of Gold Jewelry at wholesale and retail at less than the usual prices.

Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets.

Diamond Pins and Rings, and Ladies' Gold Guard-Chains and Chatelaine Chains.

Gentlemen's Gold Fob and Vest Chains, Gold Guard-Keys, Fob-Keys and Seals.

Gold and Stone Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Finger-Rings with Stones, Seal Rings, Chased and Plain Rings, pure Gold Wedding-Rings, Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Silver Porte-Monnaies, Fruit-Knives and Napkin-Rings.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

WATCHES—VERY LOW—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.—To insure a fair crop in the Spring, apply [illegible] bone dust [illegible] Manipulated sugar plan, lime [illegible] cents per [illegible]. For sale by

FREDK. McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES ROSS, [illegible] NEW-YORK, THOMAS [illegible] HALLETT, [illegible] against [illegible] THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, [illegible].—Summons for [illegible].

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars, with interest from the 24th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated Aug. 28, 1857.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1857.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN [illegible] against [illegible] DEVOE, wife of John C. Devoe, [illegible] husband, [illegible] Bouton, wife of Edwin [illegible], Bouton, her husband, and Sarah [illegible].—In pursuance of a decree [illegible] made in the above cause, will be sold [illegible] direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on [illegible] the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the [illegible] side of Broome-street, between [illegible] and Willett-streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at [illegible] Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the [illegible] of Willett-street, thence running northerly [illegible] parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, [illegible] twenty-five feet, thence southerly [illegible] one hundred feet, thence [illegible] street in front twenty-five feet [illegible] 1857.

MICHAEL S. CUMMINS, [illegible].

GERRY & DOUGHERTY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BANK OF THE [illegible] against EDMUND [illegible] TAYLOR, ISAAC SHELBY, and WILLIAM [illegible] [illegible] firm name of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO. [illegible] a money demand on contract.—To the [illegible] each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 15th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand dollars, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Sept. 15, 1857.

A. W. CLASON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL M. TERRY and J. DELIA TORRE against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, above-named defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, with interest from the 8th of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action. [illegible] 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, in said County, on the 8th day of June, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and MARY [illegible] GRAY, Administrators of the estate of EDWARD S. GRAY, deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1857.

JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office, at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the [illegible] of July, 1857.

JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST BELMONT against CHARLES E. LOPER and JULIA C. LOPER his wife, CHARLES R. DAVIS, Jr., and ANGELINA A. DAVIS his wife, BARTON WOOD and MARY A. WOOD his wife, MORTY SULLIVAN and [illegible] SULLIVAN his wife, whose Christian name [illegible] unknown, is sued by the name of MARY SULLIVAN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.

MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—EDGAR S. SILVA against FRANCES J. SILVA.—Summons for Relief.—To FRANCES J. SILVA: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York April 6, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The above complaint was filed in the Clerk's Office at Riverhead, in Suffolk County, on the 14th day of May, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BARNES against SARAH JANE BARNES.—To SARAH JANE BARNES, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of GEORGE BARNES, the plaintiff, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court, in the County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1857.

PATTERSON & McCONNELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. [illegible] Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 31 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, STEWART B. CLARK, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 176 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857.

WM. H. TUNIS, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, letter papers, shipping receipts, [illegible], pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, [illegible], &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent by [illegible] to any part of the country.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Correspondents supplied. Warrants always on hand.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

A Special Meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening, EDWARD COOPER, Permanent Chairman, presiding.

After some formal business, Captain RYNDERS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, without discussion:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby reaffirms its devotion to the national principles which were established by the Cincinnati Convention for the guidance of the Democracy of the country, and congratulates its fellow-Democrats in every section of the Union upon the beneficial results which have attended the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, the honored leader there chosen to be our standard-bearer, and who has proved himself the worthy exponent of those principles.

Resolved, That this Committee cordially ratifies the nominations for State officers made by the State Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th inst., and pledge to them the unanimous support of the Democracy of this City.

[illegible]

Resolved, That believing the principles of the National Democratic Party to be founded in patriotism, wisdom and practical sagacity, and their preservation and enforcement to be a vital necessity to the development, greatness and permanency of our country, we hold it as the paramount duty of every Democrat to use every exertion for their advancement and success—results which can only be attained by a hearty and fraternal union of all within our ranks, that the exertions for the success of our cause and the defeat of our enemies may be concentrated and made effectual.

Resolved, That we view every effort to resuscitate old animosities, to reopen old wounds, long since healed, to rally the adherents of former sections under ancient banners of division, as acts of war upon the Democratic Party, and most earnestly implore our Democratic brethren to frown down all attempts to revive old, and create new cliques, divisions, or sections in the Democratic Party of this State; to make no test of Democracy except that of principle, and by sincere conciliation, manly confidence, unselfish mutual support, and friendly associations, forgetful of all past differences, to banish every element of discord which has heretofore divided us, and to join hand in hand in cementing forever the fraternal bonds of union among all our political brethren.

Resolved, That in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions a grand, old-fashioned Democratic mass-meeting be held in Tammany Hall, to ratify the nominations made for State officers, and open with enthusiasm and vigor the campaign for a glorious victory over our old Federal enemies, arrayed under a new name, but with their ancient principles of abolition and plunder; and that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed for that purpose.

A Committee, of which Capt. RYNDERS is Chairman, was appointed by the Chair, to make arrangements for the grand mass meeting.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES introduced the following resolutions, prefacing them with some remarks. They gave rise to a long discussion, but were finally adopted, only two or three voting in the negative:

Whereas, The recent State Convention held at Syracuse failed to investigate or decide upon the claims set up by the two organizations, of which Messrs. WILSON SMALL and JOHN Y. SAVAGE are respectively chairmen, in opposition to this Committee, as the Regular Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, leaving the question raised by these bodies wholly undetermined. And,

Whereas, Although this Committee believes that its claim to be recognized and supported as the regular body cannot be impeached or controverted, yet it earnestly desires to secure a settlement of the dispute, so that the union and harmony of the party may be effected, past differences forgotten, and every section of our Democracy united in organization, as they are in principle, for the maintenance and success of our common cause. And,

Whereas, This Committee has exhausted every effort, by means of negotiation and personal intercession, which can probably be made, to secure a just recognition of its claims, or a compromise likely to accomplish a consolidation of all the various conflicting interests—thus making it necessary that an appeal should be made to some recognized superior organization calculated to secure an impartial investigation of the question, and a decision which will command the respect and support of every Democrat who acknowledges the necessity of party organization and discipline as the means of political success. And,

Whereas, The Democratic State Central Committee is a body selected by representatives of the people from each Judicial District of our State, impartially chosen, and, except from the City of New-York, standing without bias, prejudice or favor for or against any contesting interest. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee in the earnest spirit of conciliation hereby proposes to the Committees presided over by Messrs. SMALL and SAVAGE to submit their respective claims in opposition to this Committee to the arbitrament and decision of the Democratic State Central Committee, and this Committee pledges itself to submit to and abide by the decision of that tribunal. And this Committee earnestly invokes its brethren in those contesting organizations to forget all present difficulties, to surrender any selfish interests which may have heretofore been involved, and to unite with it in this fair and honorable mode of adjustment.

Resolved, That the Secretaries on behalf of this Committee be directed to communicate these proceedings to the contesting Committees referred to, and that a committee of three be appointed to represent this Committee in the premises before the State Central Committee, or in such other manner as the objects of these resolutions may require.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Dr. Uhl and Mrs. Cunningham.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of the 17th, says:

"The course taken by Dr. UHL, in the remarkable attempt made by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to suborn a child with the view of obtaining possession of the property of Dr. BURDELL, has been the subject of comment by several medical journals. The *American Medical Monthly*, in the September number, justifies Dr. UHL's conduct on the ground that in pretending to countenance a crime, and, in fact, actually aiding in its consummation, he was rendering a service to the community by bringing the perpetrator to justice. The *Monthly* compares Dr. UHL's proceedings to those of a servant who affords assistance to a burglar by giving him the key of a lock which he is unable to pick, having in the meantime, given information to the police, who are thereby enabled to arrest the offender the moment he enters the house. So far as we have noticed, the *Monthly* is the only medical journal which unqualifiedly approves of Dr. UHL's conduct.

We do not think that the circumstances required Dr. UHL to play the part of a special detective officer in this drama. By giving information of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's intention to the prosecuting officer, proper steps could have been taken to detect the crime if committed, or, what would have been better in this case, to have prevented its being attempted. The testimony of a respectable medical man that his aid had been sought in the perpetration of such an infamous crime, would have been a fatal bar to the success of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's plot, if attempted; but it seems hardly possible that she should have attempted it, knowing that her intentions had been revealed to the police. It seems to us, therefore, that while Dr. UHL was bound to make known immediately to the proper authorities the criminal intentions of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, there was no occasion for him to take an active part in the proceedings which led to her detection, especially since the character of those proceedings was such as to give rise to prejudices against him personally, and against the profession of which he is a member. In making these remarks we wish to state that we believe Dr. UHL to have been actuated by no other than the purest motives, and though we think he erred in judgment, we have no doubt that he was satisfied that under the circumstances his pretended connivance and assistance in the crime was demanded by the necessities of the case."

WILSON, THE YOUNG FORGER.—Yesterday, JOHN HENRY WILSON, the errand-boy who was arrested on [illegible] for forging the names of his employers to a check for [illegible], was fully committed for trial. He denies having forged the check and alleges that it was handed to him to get cashed by a gentleman in the store, who told him that Mr. KIRK [illegible]

[Advertisement.]
WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
of the [illegible] manufacture of
[illegible],
recovered from wrecked ship
[illegible].
These goods are not damaged, only slightly stained, and are offered at half price at
RANKIN's, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
51,000—Over Fifty-one Thousand Copies of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
will be printed for this week.
No advertisements can be received later than 3½ o'clock this afternoon.
Office No. 22 Spruce-st.

[Advertisement.]
FREDRICKS'
Photographic Temple of Art.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
GAS OIL IMPROVED.
WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]
CHANGES OF WEATHER
Require attention, if health is retained. BRANDRETH'S Pills are safe; they correct the evils that arise from changes of weather, diet or manner of living.
Principal office, Brandreth Building; sold also at No. 200 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street, and by CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 20 boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.
JOHN DUNCAN SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]
A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Judging by the crowd of people that have visited KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, the past week, we are forced to the conclusion that they prefer one of his elegant Hats to $4 of broken bank money, and therefore would rather get rid of their uncurrent money by this more satisfactory and very sensible exchange, fearful that their bills will become worthless if kept in their possession. A Knox Hat is decidedly a good investment.

[Advertisement.]
THE LADY'S DREAM.—Miss C. L. WILLIAMS, the "Welsh Nightingale," thus entitles her famous entertainment or Lyrical Monologue at Barnum's Museum, with which, in her dozen different characters and multitudinous songs, she attracts such crowds every afternoon and evening. It is one of the most original and enjoyable entertainments we have listened to for a long time.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—As the boundless popularity of this perfume has led to an inquiry as to its origin, it is proper to state that it is not a Spanish production, as some suppose from its universal use in South America, but is of home manufacture. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night four favorite pieces at this popular Theatre, viz: "Jack Sheppard," "Jack Robinson and his Monkey," "Magic Hands," and "Siamese Twins." Dancing by Miss PRICE, Mons CHICINI, Mr. S. WOOD; singing by Mr. J. CONNER, H. W. ELLIS and others; posturing by the "Denier Brothers"—forming the greatest variety of performances to be found in the City.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula or king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt-rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
For Impurities of the Blood, take J. R. STAFFORD's BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a preparation of Iron, compounded with Sugar of Milk. They are very agreeable to the taste, they neither sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood, expelling its impurities.
Price of package of 12 powders $1. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
For Weak Lungs, Coughs, or Colds, wear an oiled-silk plaster moistened with J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism. Relief will be immediate, because the absorption of the OLIVE TAR, and the inhalation of its Odor, (which is highly agreeable,) increased the vitality of the system, expelling Pain and Disease. Olive Tar 50 cents. Plasters 25 cents. By the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
To disinfect a sick room, place a tablespoonful of J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar in a saucer over a bowl of hot water, the room will soon be filled with the delightful blended aroma of the olive and pine, revitalizing the sick and preventing the spread of disease. Remember this when small-pox, scarlet or other infectious fevers or diseases prevail. Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and all other PAINS CEASE when J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism to the body, which increases its vitality. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

HOMOEOPATHIC CONVENTION.—The members of the School of Medicine in Kings County, assembled Thursday evening, to the number of twenty-five, at the office of Dr. MACY, corner of Court and State streets, Brooklyn, to take due preliminary steps towards organizing a County Association for mutual protection and benefit. Dr. MOFFATT explained the causes which led to the meeting. He said, for months past every Homoeopathic physician had received circulars from the Kings County Medical Society, (composed of Allopathics,) summoning them to appear before that body and show their diploma, or in case of refusal, threats of penalties were vaguely hinted. He considered this all folly, as it was well known that in 1845 the Legislature had removed all restrictions upon the practice of medicine. Under the special act of last April he contended that the Homoeopaths had the power to form their own societies.

A resolution was adopted declaring it expedient and necessary to form an association such as proposed, and by resolution a Committee of three, composed of Drs. GILBERT, PERRINE and GAY, was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted at a meeting to be held on October 1st next.

There are thirty-seven Homoeopathic practitioners in Kings County.

CHURCH ROBBED.—During Thursday night, the Roman Catholic Church in Montrose-avenue was robbed of ten silver-plated candlesticks, worth about $25.

POLICY-SHOPKEEPERS ARRESTED.—THOS. RILEY, an ex-policeman, who keeps a lottery policy shop at No. 312 South Fourth-street, and PETER HANSOMEN, who keeps another shop of the same sort at No. 309 South Fourth-street, were arrested on Thursday for selling lottery tickets. They were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday. HANSOMEN plead guilty. RILEY demanded an examination.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS—18th. The Grand Jury came into Court to-day, and made return of a number of indictments, when they again returned to business.

Sentences—Simon Kelly, for petit larceny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Hedge, for a similar offence, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

Arraignments—George Hedge, indicted for grand larceny, and Lefferts Thrall, indicted for forgery, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

Circuit Court, Brooklyn, Calendar for Monday, 21st inst.—Nos. 65, 107, 105, 179, 202, 203, 204, 54. Regular Calendar for the day—Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. VOORHEES, of No. 16 Tenth-street, while passing through Fourth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, with his wife, on Wednesday evening, was attacked by a gang of about twenty rowdies, who suddenly closed around him, shouting "There's the son of a ——, cut his heart out." His wife was insulted and abused, and he was knocked down, and robbed of a gold watch and $30. The operation occupied but about two minutes, and then the scoundrels fled, and have thus far escaped arrest. Mr. V. states that a friend of his was robbed recently in a similar manner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 18.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	86	100	Reading Railroad		46½
500	do	86¼	300	do	46¼
7,000	do	86¼	500	do	41
11,000 Mo. State 6s. s10	73	100	do		46¼
20,000	do	71	100	do	47½
4,000	do	71¼	300	do	47½
5,000	do	71	200	do	46½
1,000 N.Y. Cen. Rd. 6s	80	200	do	b30	46
2,000 N.Y. Cen. Rd. 7s	81	200	do		45
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	65	100	do	s25	45½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	85½	100	do	s10	46
50 Mer. Bk. scrip	b3 102½	150	M.S. & N. Ind. R. R.	opg	20
15 Bk. St. of N. York	94	100	do	b30	20
11 Bank of Commerce	96	100	do	opg	20½
13 Metropolitan Bank	96	15	do	opg	19½
10 Ocean Bank	75	6	do	s3	20
10 Market Bank	b3 97	50	Panama Railroad		82
10 Park Ins. Co.	100	150	Ill. Central R. R.		93
41 D. & H. Can. Co. b3	106½	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.		79½
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	40	do		80
20	do	11½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73
100 Canton Co.	b3 16	50	do	b30	73½
100	do	15½	16	do	73½
100	do	b30 16	300	Cl. & Tol. R. R. opg	37½
50 Penn. Coal Co.	71½	100	do	opg	37½
10	do	22	200	do	s10 37½
50 P. Mail Stmp. Co. s3	60	60	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		73½
50	do	s3 64	100	do	73½
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	70½	160	do	b3	73
422	do	70	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
20 Erie Railroad	18½	13	do		28½
200	do	18½	36	La C. & M. R. R. s10	14
5	do	18½	270	do	14
400	do	s3 18½	50	do	b10 14
100	do	c 18½	50	do	13½
100	do	s3 18½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
150	do	c 18½	100	New-Jersey Zinc	5½
50	do	b3 18½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Sacramento City 10 ℔ ct. bs. int. added...58
$2,500 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western do..50
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7 ℔ ct. bds. int. ad. 50½@51
$10,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s. do.......27
20 Chatham Bank.......86
25 shares Bank of the State of New-York.......96
200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.10

Also the following by PHILIP R. WILKINS:

$8,000 Great Western R. R. 7 ℔ ct. 2d m. int. ad..10
15 shares Nassau Bank.......92
40 shares People's Bank.......91½
140 shares People's Bank.......91
20 shares Irving Bank.......91¼
120 shares Irving Bank.......91¼
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company....101½
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company..91½
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Company.....85
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company.....91
10 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.......115

Also the following by EZRA LUDLOW & Co.:

$2,000 Chicago 8 ℔ cents.......77
$1,000 M. Southern 7 ℔ cents, 1860.......80
90 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company.....87
207 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....100
24 shares Ohio Trust.......10
50 shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.......120

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 71		10	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b3	73¼
10 Park Bank	86	100	do	b10 73¼
20 Bank of the St. N.Y.	94	250	Erie Railroad	18
10 Merch. Bank Scrip	102½	100	Clevo. & Tol. R. opg	37½
17 Bank of Commerce	95	30	Hudson River RR.	18½
30 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	106½	25	do	18
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	25	do	b30 18
30 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	70	200	Reading RR.	s10 45½
200	do	69½	10	M.So. & N.I. R.R.	19½
100	do....Monday	69½	50	Panama Railroad	82
100	do	s10 69½	11	Pac. Mail St'sp Co.	65
100	do	b30 70	25	do	65½
25 Canton Co.	16			

FRIDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The worst fears of the public in regard to the California Passenger and Gold-ship *Central America*, are painfully confirmed to-day. The steamer foundered in the gale off Cape Hatteras on Saturday evening last, 12th inst., and there is every present reason to believe that four-fifths the passengers, almost the entire officers and crew, and the whole of the mails and treasure on board went down with her! The suspense of the past three or four days had partially prepared Wall-street for some serious accident to the ill-fated ship, but the real extent of the disaster is much more than was generally anticipated. The fearful loss of life is most thought of. The pecuniary calamity might have come at a worse time, and fallen upon parties less able or prepared to meet it. The loss to our own underwriters will barely exceed *half a million*, and this divided among three or four of the largest of our marine offices. The remainder of the treasure is covered in London and Philadelphia, or the risk assumed by the owners, as may be the case with some few of the small consignments. The very prompt and commendable action of the Board of Underwriters, on hearing of the accident this morning, will do much to mitigate the inconvenience of the loss. *They pay on advice of the amount, at once.* All drafts drawn against the Gold will, therefore, be honored on presentation at the respective Banks and Banking-Houses on which they are drawn, on this timely assurance, whether acceptance be waived or otherwise. The same promptness, it is understood, will govern where the Gold is insured in London. The arrangement in every case authorizes the insured to draw for the money on the first evidence of loss, the satisfactory nature of which is acknowledged in New-York. The following list, in the absence of the manifest, is based partly on the amounts which usually came, of late, to the respective parties:

Consignees.	Amount.	Underwritten.
American Exchange Bank	$300,000	In New-York.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	300,000	In London.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200,000	In London.
W. Hoge & Co.	140,000	In London.
Robb, Hallet & Co.	150,000	In London.
Howland & Aspinwall	110,000	In London.
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50,000	In London.
Sundry Consignees	250,000	In N.Y. & Boston.
Philadelphia Consignees	100,000	In Philadelphia.
Total Shipment	$1,600,000	

Of which, in New-York, $550,000; London, $950,000; Philadelphia, $100,000.

The policies of the American Exchange Bank are one-fourth each, in the Atlantic, Sun and Great Western, and one-eighth each in the Union and Pacific. The policies of WELLS, FARGO & CO. are with the Royal Marine, Indemnity Mutual, Royal Exchange, and London offices. Those of ROBB, HALLET & CO., with the Alliance and Indemnity offices of London. The policies of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. were effected through the Union Bank of London. W. HOGE & CO., HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and W. T. COLEMAN & CO. are insured at LLOYD'S. Of the miscellaneous consignees, $350,000, we are not particularly advised; assuming however, that all are covered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

The loss of the mails will postpone the presentation of the drafts made against the gold until about the 29th or 30th inst., on the arrival of the packet of the 5th September with the duplicates. The inconvenience will be greatest to parties who have remitted in U. S. Treasury Warrants and Disbursing Checks, which are not drawn in duplicate. But this will be remedied, and we hope promptly, at Washington, on receipt of the particulars by the next mail.

The news of the disaster had less effect on the Stock Exchange and the Money Market than might have occurred, but for the previous apprehension on the subject, and the fact announced this morning through the TIMES, that about three-fifths the treasure was insured in London, thus creating at once a corresponding sum of Sterling Bills. Nevertheless, a dull feeling obtained at the Brokers' Board, without any violent change in prices from Thursday, except in Pacific Mail shares, which fell off to 60 ℔ cent., and subsequently recovered to 66@65½. The lost steamer did not belong to this Company, but to the United States Mail Company. New-York Central closed a fraction below 70 ℔ cent.; Reading about 45½; Erie 18 ℔ cent. A special conference of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Company is invited by the Board of Directors for next Wednesday, 23d inst., to consider the condition of the property, its credit and prospects, preliminary to the general annual meeting of Stockholders on the 12th October. Panama shares were well maintained. City Bank Stocks dull. State Stocks a fraction lower than yesterday. The general market left off dull, but with no disposition to press sales to lower prices. With the Discount Brokers the rates on paper, first-class, continue dear, say 18@24 ℔ cent., with less business than yesterday. Lenders were disposed, in the forenoon, to wait the effect of the disaster to the California shipment. *The Cuba firms are thrown out of some remittances by the accident, but we have seen no evidences that they were in Gold. The Empire City*, from Havana, delayed at Norfolk, has $70,000 in Gold. The following is the card:

FROM THE UNDERWRITERS.

We, the undersigned, Underwriters on the Treasure per steamer *Central America*, from Aspinwall to this port, in present state of financial affairs, deem it proper to give this public notice that, upon the presentation of the proper proofs, the claims against our respective Companies will be promptly paid in conformity with the policies, and when requested by the assured will be discontinued.

Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co., J. D. Jones, President.
Great Western Ins. Co., Richard Lathers, President.
Sun Mut. Ins. Co., A. B. Neilson, President.
Union Mut. Ins. Co., F. S. Lathrop, President.
Orient Mut. Ins. Co., Leopold Bierworth, President.
Commercial Mut. Ins. Co., Dan'l D. Smith, Presid't.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co., Elwood Walter, Presid't.
New-York Mut. Ins. Co., Jno. H. Lyell, V. P.
Pacific Mut. Ins. Co., Alfred Edwards, President.

The business in Exchange for the *Arago*, to-morrow, was quite moderate. The range on London is 106¾@107½ for Produce bills, and 107½@108¼ for standard banking signatures. France are in good supply; some transient bills from the South were done as low as 5.25. The whole range is 5.25@5.18¾.

The attachment of Messrs. ROBB, HALLET & Co. on the New-York effects of the Ohio Trust Company has been withdrawn; their claim having been satisfactorily adjusted at Cincinnati.

The circulating notes of the Colchester Bank, of Connecticut, were refused on deposit, to-day, by the Metropolitan Bank.

The Gold remittances of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, will come to the American Exchange Bank, instead of Messrs. DREXEL & Co.; the senior Mr. DREXEL having withdrawn his interest in the San Francisco house.

Late in the day, we understand, some prime Canada Bank bills on London, with Bank indorsement here, were offered at 107½ per cent. for ready money, without finding purchasers. So far as exchange is concerned, the Bank movement would seem to be safe against trouble for some time to come.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $137,090; paid out $163,277, and held at the close $10,389,100.

The Dry Goods Imports for the week is $1,367,939, against $1,388,676 the week ending Sept. 20, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	1261	$365,094	451	$142,630	204	$80,087
Man. of Cotton	978	213,821	478	100,972	184	31,515
Man. of Silk	361	253,837	57	44,765	39	25,710
Man. of Flax	380	96,632	319	84,302	51	12,675
Miscellaneous	239	57,480	39	7,560	71	33,184
Total	3249	$987,865	1344	$380,084	539	$184,030
		380,084				987,865

Total entered..$1,367,939 Total marketed..$1,182,895

The Cause of Trouble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There being, I believe, no doubt on the mind of any man that money is tight at the present time, and that the country now holds the largest crop of cereals ever raised, while the balance of the cotton crop of last year is bringing a very high price abroad, and our land receiving in the shape of emigration, a large amount of gold, and better than gold, able-bodied men and women; there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the cause of a money pressure under these circumstances; and, although it is the general fashion to attribute it to the fact that railroads have been built too fast and have not been so managed as to pay, it strikes me that this is not the true cause. I will ask your readers to examine the following figures and say whether we are now suffering because the wilderness has been penetrated by railroads and made productive, or whether there is a chronic extravagance among our people. I assume that the laborers and producers, exclusive of slaves, in the United States may be taken to have averaged $3,000,000 ℔ annum for the period of 25 years, from 1832 to 1857, and that if each individual spent $8 ℔ annum needless personal expenses, it would give the sum of $24,000,000 ℔ annum; and for the 25 years, the sum of $600,000,000, about equal to the money expended in all our railroads for the 25 years, I think rather more, as I believe the whole movement has cost about $750,000,000; and that we have had $200,000,000 of European capital to be deducted, as it has brought money into the country and not taken it out. Now, I believe that the useless and extravagant expenditures of our people are fifty instead of twenty-four millions ℔ annum. I do not wonder at trouble being on hand, but contend that it would be much more intense without the Railroad movement than it is with it; and that the true cure is to restrict individual expenditures for superfluities.

LEATHER-STOCKING.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Albany Journal.

The following statement is derived from the books of the Banking Department of this State, by which it appears that more than a million of the currency of our Banks has been returned during the month ending on the 16th inst.:

Burned circulating notes of the Free Banks from 15th August to 16th September	$960,000
Stocks surrendered during same period	$501,000
Bonds and mortgages surrendered during same period	110,000
Total securities surrendered	$611,000
In addition to the above the Incorporated Banks have returned	$160,000
They have received new notes	50,000
Total	$110,000

It will be seen, instead of the small amount of $100,000 in stocks having been taken up from the Bank Department, and applied to the redemption of Bank notes, as stated in the paragraph from the *Statesman*, the total amount of Bank notes returned for destruction during the 30 days last past to the Bank Department was over $1,100,000, and the securities withdrawn were only $611,000. Thus the Banks have voluntarily retired from circulation $489,000, for which they neither asked or received a dollar of their securities, or a single new circulating note.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in September, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856	21,995	241,115	335,326	115,231
1857	10,982	154,637	296,628	194,903
	Dec. 11,013	Dec. 86,478	Dec. 38,698	Inc. 79,472

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th September, inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856	572,766	5,309,824	6,230,579	345,764
1857	319,515	1,916,348	4,227,562	413,469
	Dec. 253,251	Dec. 3,393,476	Dec. 2,003,017	Inc. 67,705

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th Sept., inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May 1	May 5.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	510,612	572,766	319,515
Wheat, bush.	946,180	5,309,824	1,916,348
Corn	6,812,382	6,230,579	4,227,562
Barley	23,595	345,764	413,469
Rye, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	3,178,645	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	3,700	30,289	2,603
Pork, bbls.	44,518	38,584	18,519
Butter, lbs.	397,700	302,100	320,949
Lard	3,613,100	3,505,300	928,000
Cheese, lbs.	151,700	179,200	149,000
Wool	4,085,400	2,517,500	1,421,710
Bacon	5,286,400	7,085,200	2,064,100

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The money market has exhibited no new feature of special importance since the date of our last weekly review. Matters continue to drag heavily under the pressure of doubt, distrust and anxiety, and, although the indications are that we are working steadily out of the woods, no marked relief is to be expected until we get fairly into a clear field. In this market we have no mercantile failures to record, notwithstanding the absence of bank facilities. Although difficulties are increasing as the business season progresses, no serious trouble is apprehended, if the favorable turn matters have taken in New-York, which tends to restore confidence, shall be sustained. Confidence is all that is required to restore the equilibrium in financial and business circles.

Our discount houses are doing little or nothing—self-preservation being still the rule by which they are governed. Rates of interest vary from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. per month, but we hear of very little good business paper going out of doors at higher rates of discount than 1@1½. Indeed, there is no pressure of good paper on the market.

Eastern Exchange continues very scarce at 2 ℔ cent. premium for bankers' checks, and sometimes 2½ is paid. Bankers allow correspondents 1½ premium.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs., strictly prime, American yellow, were reported sold at 32c., cash, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—All kinds are lightly dealt in at unchanged rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15½	15½	15½	15¾
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16½	17
Fair	16½	16½	nom.	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for at old prices; Mackerel and Herring sell slowly and irregularly within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is decidedly brisker and firmer. Sales 9,800 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 50@ 5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	5 85@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales 1,700 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 45@$7 15 ℔ bbl. Southern is also improving. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat of prime quality is scarce and much needed at advanced prices—sales: 54,800 bush. including inferior White Western, at $1 20; inferior to good Red do., $1@$1 30; ordinary to strictly prime White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; Red do., $1 30@$1 40; and unsound Southern $1 10@$1 22 ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied—sales, 3,000 bushels at 80c.@82c., chiefly at 82c. ℔ bushel. About 1,800 bushels of Barley were purchased at 91c. ℔ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 51c.@53c. for Western; 49c.@50c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; 45c.@52c. for Canadian; 38c.@40c. for Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales: 22,000 bushels, at 80½c.@81c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 83c.@85c. for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 600 bales fair to strictly prime, at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Sales: 90 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $30 75@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. But little is wanted for immediate use. Buenos Ayres Light and Middle may be quoted at 28c.@29c.; Orinoco, 26½c.@27c. Oak is in fair demand.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	62,700	4,200
Sales	30,400	4,800
Stock at the close of the week—sides	90,600	19,500

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 25 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is very tame; prices are quite nominal. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovada, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. Sales: 200 bbls., in lots, at $23 85@$26 for Mess; and $22 75@$21 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 165 bbls., at $16 25@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $22@$23 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate request, at languid rates: $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is somewhat brisker; prices are without any remarkable change. Sales: 580 Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7c.@10½c.—chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are more freely offered at reduced prices—yet the inquiry is restricted. Stuart's varieties are now ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. cheaper than on the 3d inst. Present quotations for such, are as follows: Loaf 12c., Crushed 11½c., Ground 11c., Circle A—Crushed, 11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues inactive, there being very little inclination to buy at present. Prices are unsettled. Sales since Tuesday, 321 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@16½c.; and 71 bales Havana at 42½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, in lots, at 25c.@25½c., mainly at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were but moderately active, and rates slightly favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods 15s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 18.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,200 bbls. at $5@$6 25 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, including 200 bbls. Indiana at $6 50. WHEAT has advanced; sales 50,000 bushels at 90c.@93c. for Chicago Spring; $1 01@$1 03 for Milwaukee; $1 10 for mixed Ohio; $1 18@$1 25 for White Indiana and Ohio. CORN dull; sales 12,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. OATS quiet at about 35c. WHISKY; sales 50 bbls. at 23½c. ℔ gallon. FREIGHTS dull at 8c.@8½c. for Corn to Albany. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—26,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT better; sales 6,500 bushels at $1 10 for Red Ohio; $1 27½ for White Michigan. CORN inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 24c., and Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—30,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR market steady at former prices, with a moderate demand—Sales about 800 bbls. WHEAT slightly firmer—Sales 8,000 bushels White Kentucky at $1 35; 1,900 bushels Red Indiana at $1 15, and 2,000 bushels Chicago on private terms. CORN—a fair demand with a firmer feeling in the market—Sales 22,000 bushels at 80c. afloat, and 81c. at cars. BARLEY in good supply and demand—Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 for State four-rowed—a lot of Canada East sold on private terms. *Shipped yesterday*—50,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT firm; sales of 5,000 bushels at 80½c. CORN has a declining tendency. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—600 barrels Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. *To Oswego*—No Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday*—*First Board*—$4,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 80; $4,700 Pennsylvania 5s, 80; $2,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 82; $1,400 City 6s, new, 92½; $600 City 6s, new, 92; $200 City 6s, 92½; $300 City 6s, 92; $11,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 48½; $1,800 Lehigh 6s, 79, 84; $700 Morris Canal 6s, 98; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, 97½; 50 Reading Railroad, 23; 10 do., 23¾; 500 do., 23; 10 do., 129 Union Canal, 5; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 49½; 1 do., 49½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation pref., 15½; 150 Long Island Railroad, 8; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 109; 3 Harrisburg Railroad, 52; 20 do., 52½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 3 Morris Canal pref., 80; 100 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½; 20 Girard Bank, 10; 100 do., 10¼; 75 Bank of Kentucky, 107; 1 Commercial Bank, 41; 10 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 25¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 92@97; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 92½@97; Philadelphia Railroad, new, 92@92½; Pennsylvania 5s, 79½@80; Reading Railroad, 23@23¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 69½@70½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80@82; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾@42; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@48; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 56@56½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 6½@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15¾@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 55@62½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 10½@20; Long Island, 9¼@9; Union Canal, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 10@10¼; [illegible] New-Creek, ½@¾; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

In bark Richard, from Bolize—M. Hume, Mr. Conniffe and lady, Henry Kroehl.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5 44 | Sun sets.....6 05 | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7 12 | Gov. Island..8 07 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, W. S. Drayton.
[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

Brig East, from Galveston.
Billow, (Br.) Also 1 bark.

Memoranda.

[illegible]

The bark John Parker (of Providence,) Roberts, from New-Orleans for Rotterdam, is lost near Cape Lookout; crew saved.—(To Elwood Walter, Esq., per telegraph.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18—Arr. ship Florence Nightingale, (Br.,) Coles, Chili; bark Maria, Wallett, [illegible]; brigs Santiago, Hawley, Aux Cayes; [illegible]; Jeremie; Abby Thaxter, Lavrabee, [illegible]; Pictou; Hornet, Small, Smith Point, Va.; [illegible], Gilkey, and Wingaw, Swasey, Philadelphia; [illegible] City of New-York, do.

The brig Melvin, from Jeremie, reports on the [illegible] had a heavy gale, sprung aleak, lost sails, and had [illegible] stores injured. Threw overboard 20 tons of logwood.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 5, lat. 34 42, lon. 69 37, bark Jane and Elizabeth, 10 ds. from Kingston, Jam., for Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, lat. 37 11, lon. 73 30, schr. El Dorado, [illegible], New-York, with loss of sails.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]